

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

69213 壹拜禮 號三廿月八英港香 MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1920. 日十初月七 SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS. \$36 PER ANNUM.

MURDER CASE.

TRIAL AT THE SESSIONS.

The acting chief Justice (Mr. Justice Gompertz), presided this morning over the August Criminal Sessions. There was only one case in the calendar.

Leung Ki, alias Chun Kong, was indicted on a charge of murdering one Lau (hun on 1st July last in Victoria.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The following jury were empanelled: Messrs. F. A. Chopard, M. T. Johnson (foreman), W. H. Whitley, T. Oliphant, Chan Kai, S. Greenfield and C. Edgcombe.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin defended the prisoner.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, the Attorney-General, prosecuted for the Crown.

The Attorney General said that in presenting the facts to the jury he was labouring under a little difficulty as a certain part of the evidence he proposed to call would, he understood, be objected to by his friend, the counsel for the defence. He would therefore have to confine himself to the other part of the case. The motives for murder, as the jury knew, were considerable. A man who committed murder on account of some great wrong done to someone else was not entirely beyond the pale of the law. But he asked the jury to be on their guard in understanding the motive that prompted this murder. It was not for the Crown to prove the motive of murder. The Attorney General did not know whether there was any motive in the present case. The prisoner and the deceased were both travelling traders. Travelling traders were a class of persons who travelled from town to town, in River steamers to Hongkong, carrying out orders for people in the country. The prisoner and the deceased used to travel between Hongkong and the village of Lung Chu. They travelled by the Kong Moon steamers, and both were registered traders in the offices of the steamship companies. These travelling traders all carried baskets, in which they carried their goods. In this case, in one of these baskets a certificate was found belonging to the deceased. It appeared that these two traders ceased to be in business for two months. The main question was that on 1st July last the deceased left the shop of Si Woon Chow in Des Voeux Road Central and took with him, among other things, a few dollars. Some time elapsed between leaving the shop in question and the time when he was found by the Police with a stab wound in his back. In the meantime he had taken his baskets to a shop on the Praya, which is close to Sincere's, and left them there. The prisoner at 7 a.m. left his baskets in the same place, but this was not the place where he used to keep his baskets. The next thing that was known was that the deceased, who appeared to be pretty faithful and determined, arrived at the shop on the Praya, with a stab wound in his back and a dagger in his hand, and he gave instructions to the shop people about his baskets and the money in them. He then went downstairs and appeared to have collapsed and fell down at a lamp-post at Gilman Street, on the Praya. There he was found by the Police and taken to the Hospital. In consequence of information received, Inspector Murphy went to the Si Yek office, and obtained a photograph of the travelling trader named Leung Tai, and went back to the Kongmoon steamer wharves, and had the photograph shown to the Police searchers. At 6.30 the prisoner arrived on the wharf, the Sunning steamer being about to sail at about 7 o'clock. The detective on the wharf recognised the prisoner as the man whose photograph he was shown. This man had a tin of biscuits and no baskets. The detective asked him his surname. He said it was Chun. The detective then asked him whether it was Leung Tai, and he said "No". It was impossible for Chinese to have two surnames. The prisoner was arrested and taken to the Police Station. The deceased

GOLD THEFT ON THE "NILE."

HONGKONG DISCOVERIES.

THREE CHINESE PASSENGERS DETAINED.

In view of the robbery which was carried out on board the vessel and resulted in the loss of \$10,000 (Gold) from the treasure room, unusual measures were taken by the Water Police on the Nile's arrival in Harbour yesterday.

It will be remembered from a brief message received in the Colony a few days ago that the robbery was very skillfully carried out whilst on the voyage from Nagasaki to Shanghai and on the arrival of the vessel at the latter port it was discovered that one box containing \$10,000 was missing from the treasure room. Precautions were then taken preventing the money from being smuggled ashore but it was left to the Hongkong Police to conduct a stricter search of the vessel on its arrival here.

The Nile was taken charge of by the Water Police whilst a search of the passengers' effects and the decks was pursued, this eventually resulting in the discovery of a sum of \$2,030 from a casing of one of the funnels. This money was very carefully concealed, but not sufficiently so to escape the rigid search that was maintained.

Three Chinese passengers who were found to have \$3,000 between them have been detained by the Police pending the result of enquiries which the Police are making as to its source.

Examination by the Police indicated that the door of the treasure room was pried open with a crowbar, and was left unfastened when the officers of the ship made the discovery of the theft.

We learn that the consignment of gold, which comprised 1,763 boxes, was for the local office of the American Express Company.

NO BRIDEGROOM.

CANTON WEDDING FIASCO.

A few days ago, says the Canton Times, Mr. Chen Hunz Pui, a Hongkong Chinese merchant, issued invitations for the wedding of his eldest son, Shek Ki recently returned from America last Saturday, August 21, at two o'clock in the afternoon, Miss Ng Lai Yung, daughter of Mr. Ng Shih Tet, in her best dress, was ready at the Chin Yam Street Chinese Independent Church, where the Rev. Ng Mon Hing, the pastor, was also present, with Bible in hand, to pronounce the couple husband and wife. The prospective bridegroom, however, was not ready, and up to this time his whereabouts are still unknown. All decorations in the church for the otherwise happy affair have been removed, and the big wedding-feast prepared at the Sincere Roof Garden last Saturday evening was unattended.

bing and the prisoner was arrested on the 3rd. He made a statement in answer to the charge: "He, the deceased, could not arrest the murderer. He knew me only. He and I were foks, I had never had a fight with him. He never quarrelled with me. Someone on the steamer knows the murderer. I can identify the murderer. If they were foks, and, as he stated, he could identify the murderer, the prisoner volunteered no evidence to do so.

KWANGSI TROOPS.

ROUGHLY HANDLED IN HONGKONG.

THREE MEN CHARGED BY POLICE.

From Swatow during the week-end came the news of a big reverse which Kwangsi troops had met in a fight with the Kwangtung troops, and this item was confirmed by the arrival here yesterday of several hundreds of refugees who until lately were "braves" in the former force. Quite unexpectedly they met with a hostile reception from local Cantonese patriots, who, from all appearances, had waited this chance to give expression to their provincial of the unlucky Kwangsi men.

On Saturday night the Chung On brought from Wuchow a draft of 350 soldiers who were intended as reinforcements for the Kwangsi Army. The arrangements were that on arrival here they were to be transferred by another vessel to the scene of operations at Swatow, but the fortunes of war were against these warriors. At the wharf on the Praya they were received by a hostile crowd of wharf coolies and others and there began a "scrap" which came to a conclusion only when the Police, having been informed of the occurrence sent out a strong force and saved the discomfited soldiers from a severe trouncing. Then a communicative person started the news that the Kwangsi troops at Swatow had suffered a big defeat and been placed in a position which might be described as "between the devil and the deep sea." It was thus an easy matter for the Police to persuade the unwilling visitors to return to Canton. The work of transferring them to the Heungshan, which was leaving that night, was carried out without a hitch under the protection of the Police, and the Kwangsi troops left amidst the boing of the crowd.

Similar disturbances on a minor scale took place on the arrival of the Soshu Maru and Yuet Wo on their arrival alongside the wharves.

A number of other refugees arrived in the Colony by the Douglas boat Hsibong yesterday morning, and were subjected to a most severe reception from a crowd that gathered about the wharf when the steamer came in. The new arrivals had to run the gauntlet of a crowd comprising many hundreds of roughs, and a strong force of Police, who were immediately called out, had considerable trouble in rescuing the victims and giving them a safe escort to the boarding houses. In this disturbance, a number of the Kwangsi men were known to have been severely injured, and one of them suffering from a severe wound in the head was rescued in the nick of time by Detective Sergeant Dorling. The Sergeant was called upon to effect this rescue when he was proceeding along the Praya on his cycle, and his arrival dispersed the crowd, who, however, soon found out a fresh victim. They chased him under the verandah, and all but "dispatched him with a rain of blows when Sergeant Dorling came up. Then the crowd dispersed, but the Sergeant succeeded in arresting one Chinese who was preparing to inflict an assault on the soldier's face with his wooden clog. This man was to-day brought up before the Magistrate and bound over in a sum of \$50.

Arising from the same incident, two other Chinese were also charged at the Police Court with committing an assault on the person of a Chinese constable. It was stated in his evidence that whilst engaged with other members of the Force in putting down the disturbances, he was set upon by the prisoners who on learning his identity, exclaimed that "in these cases, police men who do not mind their own business are also liable to assault." Previous to this one of the prisoners was holding down a Kwangsi soldier on the ground, and kicking him

attentions to the Police officer when he was interfered with. A sentence of six weeks' hard labour was inflicted by Mr. N. L. Smith on the prisoners at the conclusion of the evidence.

There is unanimity in the declarations of the Kwangsi men as to their choice of an early departure from a sanctuary that has proved to be uncomfortable for them. One man who was severely injured, refused medical attention and a stay in Hospital, and was persistent in his solicitations to the Police for a safe conduct from the Colony at the earliest possible moment. He was together with several others escorted by the Police and secretly taken to the Canton railway station yesterday, and safely seen from the Colony.

Up to a late hour yesterday, a wary watch was kept by crowds who took up positions at various points of vantage on the look-out for Kwangsi men, several of whom are still staying at boarding houses, and who will be thankful for an opportunity to slip out of the Colony without being further harassed.

OUR PEKING LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Peking, August 14.

The Anfu party has been eliminated as a force in politics and the new Cabinet under General Chin Yung-peng has been formed and is already functioning, so that the task of the progressive militarists is for the present completed. Accordingly General Chang Tso-lin and General Tsao Kun are preparing to move out of Peking. In the case of the latter his return to Paoingfu has very little effect upon the railway operation in the neighbourhood of the capital, but it is very much different with Chang Tso-lin. His 23rd Division has set out to return to Fengtien and the five long troop trains with men, horses and material have dislocated the limited passenger service between Tientsin and Mukden and in another day will dislocate the service between Tientsin and Shinkaiwan. The fact that the two military leaders are quitting the capital at this time must have a re-assuring influence upon the sceptical ones who declare that Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun are no better than the men they have deposed. At the same time it ought to facilitate an understanding with the South.

General Li Shun, the Tsuchun of Kwangsi, who has succeeded Wang I-tang as chief Northern delegate, is likely to be more acceptable to the South as it is known that he and the other Yangtze Tsuchuns were opposed to fighting the South. The trouble is that there are two Southern del gates. If the President's policy is followed, attempts will be made to unite the South so that the North can conduct negotiations with it as a whole rather than as a divided organisation, but it is too early yet to say what will happen.

The new administration is in the hands of a Cabinet of all the talents. Perhaps the greatest acquisition is Dr. W. W. Yen as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is an able and brilliant man and has filled a difficult role in Europe during the trying period of the great war. Chow Tse-chi as Minister of Finance inspires confidence, as does Yeh Kung-cho in the Ministry of Communications. The latter is a trained man and will see that qualified men are appointed to positions of responsibility on the several railways. According to a reliable source of information, the first policy of the Premier's programme is "Unification of the civil and military administrations. Disbandment of superfluous troops and re-employment in civil administration. Financial reform, to accomplish which he proposes to organize an emergency conference of foreign and Chinese experts with a view to securing a loan from the

Exactly what induced the Japanese Legation to admit to the Waichaleg and to the Diplomatic Body that it had given shelter to line of the ten Anfu leaders wanted by the Chinese Government it is difficult to say, but as was to be expected it has aroused considerable comment, most of which is unfavourable. There is no doubt, however, that Japanese action is in accord with foreign practice on the subject, and though the British, French and American Legations have declined to accommodate members of the former Chinese Government, Japan at this time is following precedents set by the British and American Legations. These men may or may not have committed acts which might form the subject of a criminal charge but there is no gainsaying the fact that they are political refugees and as such are entitled to sanctuary. But what qualifies this position is the fact that the Legation is using Chinese soil for the purpose of harbouring enemies of the present Government of China and in doing so is guilty of an unfriendly act. The Chinese legal view is that the Chinese Government could demand the surrender of these men, and failing this could exercise force to accomplish its object. Of course China is not in a position to exercise force. Nevertheless this is the legal technical position held by the Chinese authorities, and it is extremely doubtful if their contention can be rebutted.

In this connection it may be interesting to add that the tenth man on the black list, Li Shih-hou, ex-Minister of Finance, is in the Russian Legation. Here the position is somewhat different, inasmuch as Mr. Li is said to be in the employ of one of the foreign banks in the Legation Quarter. As a servant it is permissible for him within the Legation Quarter.

Notwithstanding that the wanted Anfu leaders are known to be enjoying the hospitality of the Japanese Legation, the military and police still watch the exits from the Legation Quarter and the rewards offered for their arrest are flaunted in the public eye. Concerning rewards, I may be permitted to recall the story of a famous bandit in Kansu, for whose capture the Governor offered ten thousand dollars. On the morning following the posting of this proclamation, there appeared on the yamen notice board and on others throughout the district a proclamation by the bandit chief offering one cent for the capture of the Governor!

CHINA TRADE BOOM.

HINT TO BRITISH MERCHANTS.

A Central News message states that there are evidences of a great trade boom in China, and that America is already taking full advantage of it.

China is beginning to awaken to her immense possibilities, and the immediate demand is for engines, railway rolling stock, motor cars, agricultural machinery, and hardware goods.

A big American trading syndicate is engaged in an extensive publicity campaign, and by way of warning to British merchants, for whose goods there is ample room in almost unlimited market, it may be advisable to say that native newspapers or propaganda matter printed in the vernacular are useless as a medium for reaching the vast masses of the people, and particularly the prosperous cultivators. The native newspapers have very limited circulation, and only a small minority of the people can read.

Commercial travellers speaking the language and penetrating to the villages and towns are the only means by which the suitability of Western goods to their needs can be brought home to the average Chinaman. American commercial propaganda includes the itinerant story-teller, the itinerant actor, the cinematograph, and the popular demonstration of the

CINEMA LAWSUIT.

MUSICIAN LEAVES WITHOUT DUE NOTICE.

Before His Honour the Puisne Judge, (Mr. Justice J. R. Wood) at the Summary Court, this morning, there came up for hearing the suit brought by Mr. H. W. Ray, proprietor of the Coronet Theatre, against A. Ramos, for the recovery of \$150, being damages suffered by reason of the defendant terminating his appointment as a musician to the plaintiff on August 1st.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defendant, and Mr. A. Rowan for the plaintiff.

The defendant, examined, said that he was engaged by letter at Manila by a Mr. Ramos, who was in charge of the orchestra at the Coronet Theatre. In consequence of that letter he left Manila and came to Hongkong. Since his arrival in Hongkong he had been engaged at the Coronet Theatre under the management of Mr. Ramos. He considered Mr. Ramos as his employer. At the time that he wanted to leave the Coronet Theatre he went and saw Mr. Ramos, and the latter told him that if he wanted to leave he would have to get a substitute. Defendant consented, and secured a musician from the Hongkong Hotel orchestra, and he changed places with him. Mr. Ramos represented to defendant that he was in charge of the Coronet Theatre orchestra.

Mr. Ramos, called, said that he was in charge of the orchestra at the Coronet Theatre, and in April Mr. Ray had asked him to engage a musician in Manila. As regards the engagement of musicians, everything was left to witness, but he had to get the approval of Mr. Ray. He engaged the defendant by letter. The passage was paid by Mr. Ray. He told Mr. Ray that the defendant was a competent musician. The money was paid by Mr. Ray and witness paid the musicians. At the end of July, the defendant told him that he wanted to leave the orchestra. Witness said that he must supply a substitute. Defendant brought another musician from the Hongkong Hotel and the two made arrangements and exchanged places. Before the arrival of the defendant, Mr. Ray wanted to engage the Hongkong Hotel musician who took the defendant's place in the Coronet Theatre orchestra. In consequence of defendant leaving, it was necessary to have rehearsals.

The Puisne Judge:—Did you undertake to pay the defendant yourself? Suppose Mr. Ray did not pay you, would you have to pay?—Yes, I engaged the defendant and I had to pay. There is a contract between me and the defendant.

Mr. Rowan:—I can call the comptroller to prove that the cheque was made payable to the defendant by Mr. Ray.

The Puisne Judge:—Never mind. The contract was between the parties. There has been a breach of the contract. The question is what should be the damages?

Mr. d'Almada:—Will your Lordship hear me? I think I should be heard. The evidence in the case is that Ramos was one of the plaintiff's chief men, and as he was the chief man he was to engage musicians for the orchestra of the Coronet Theatre. The last witness said that if Mr. Ray did not pay the salary, he would have to pay.

The Puisne Judge:—No; he did not say that.

Mr. d'Almada:—Yes, he did. The witness has recalled, and he substantiated what Mr. d'Almada contended.

Mr. d'Almada, continuing, said that on that evidence there was a distinct contract between the defendant and Ramos. The plaintiff had to prove his contract and damages. He has also to prove that he engaged the defendant. In view of the evidence of Ramos who engaged the defendant, it proved that Mr. Ray had no supreme authority over the defendant. The latter left with

BANK SHROFF.

CHARGED WITH WOMAN AT POLICE COURT.

The shroff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank who was arrested on Friday night at Yau-mat on the charge of stealing a sum of \$23,000 from the Bank was to-day brought before the Magistrate (Mr. N. L. Smith).

Together with the prisoner was a Chinese woman who was arrested at the same time and who is now arraigned on the charge of receiving stolen property in consequence of the discovery of a portion of the money on her person.

The case was remanded for a week, bail in the case of the female prisoner being allowed in the sum of \$3,000. The man was retained in Police custody, no bail being granted.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s. 3 1/4d.

THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer:—29.67. Temperature:—85. Humidity:—64.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Mr. Ray and the defendant. There has been absolutely no damages proved by the plaintiff. It did not follow that if there were a breach of contract there would be damages. Ramos had said that he suffered no inconvenience by the defendant leaving, and Mr. Ray having suffered no technical damages, he submitted that he could not sue for damages.

The Puisne Judge (to Mr. Rowan):—Why do you assess your damages at \$150?

Mr. Rowan:—It is a month's salary.

The Puisne Judge:—I think that the substitute having been provided you must reduce the amount. How much do you think it should be?

Mr. Rowan:—It is difficult to assess. I submit that it is a well-established rule of law that a person who is employed month by month must give a month's notice. You cannot put anyone in the office and say you can continue. I am really relying upon a well-established rule.

The Puisne Judge:—In this case, there was a contract for personal services between the parties. The defendant was employed month to month for the orchestra of the Coronet Theatre at \$150 per month. During the month of July, on 12th July, the defendant made a private arrangement to get an employee of the Hongkong Hotel, and at the end of the month they were to change places, and this person from the Hongkong Hotel was to take the place of the defendant at the Coronet Theatre. This arrangement was made without the consent and knowledge of Mr. Ray. At the end of July, Mr. Ray paid him his month's salary, and the defendant left his employer without notice. By so engaging with another party he had committed a breach of contract, and it is now necessary to assess damages due from the defendant to the plaintiff in respect of that claim. That the sum has to be reduced is clear. Substantive damages will now be provided by the defendant who had given the substitute. It is impossible to assess these damages exactly. I am not including damages suffered by passage from Manila to Hongkong, and from Hongkong to

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Hongkong, 14th August, 1918.

THE NEW FRENCH REPAIR

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-POLISH WAR.

Warsaw, Aug. 20.

Describing the Polish counter-attack, Reuter's correspondent says the Poles, after allowing the Bolsheviks to approach the outer forts, counter-attacked both wings, one from Ivangorod in the direction of Brestlitovsk under Pilsudski and the second from Novogorodsk developing northwards along the Narw. Meanwhile a third attack was launched along the Warsaw-Danzig railway in the direction of Malawa. Pilsudski repulsed the enemy along the whole line between Wipra and Narw to a depth of forty-eight kilometres. The objectives were rapidly reached. The right bank of the lower Narw was cleared, and the forts at the confluence of the Bug and Narw were re-taken, re-establishing a natural line of defence for Warsaw. The Poles attacking the Warsaw-Danzig line advanced beyond Echenow. South of Malawa the Bolsheviks hurriedly retreated.

An official review of the situation confirms the defeat of the Bolshevik designs on Warsaw and describes the Bolsheviks as fleeing in panic. It also enumerates captures of prisoners and material in the hurriedly abandoned camps.

London, Aug. 20.

The Poles are now busily engaged in collecting isolated Bolshevik detachments left high and dry after the subsidence. The main flood is believed to be broken. The Bolshevik forces number one hundred thousand. The Poles, by their advance on Brestlitovsk, seem to threaten the main Bolshevik forces; nevertheless it cannot yet be said that Warsaw is completely out of danger as the total armed manpower of the Bolsheviks is an unknown quantity. For the moment there seems a possibility of total annihilation of the Bolshevik army actually engaged, but the military situation is so delicately balanced that a single false step might completely change the outlook.

Paris, Aug. 20.

A Message from Minsk dated the 17th says: At to-day's session of the Peace Conference the Soviets informed the Poles that they are eager for peace and do not desire to interfere with the integrity of Poland.

MESOPOTAMIA POSITION UNCHANGED.

London, Aug. 20.

A War Office report from Mesopotamia says that there is little change in the situation. The Babubah area, as far as the neighbourhood of Khanikin, is still in revolt. Defences have been established at Babubah railway-bridge. A column sent to clear up the situation at the British post at Sakia, twenty-five miles south of Neifri, is invested west of Niaghad, on the middle Euphrates. An armoured car section which was fired on en route from Fellujah succeeded in reaching Baghdad. The Baghdad-Fellujah railway was tampered with, but not seriously. The railway from Hilla to Baghdad will be secured at both ends by lines of blockhouses. Defences are in course of construction around Baghdad. The operations are considerably impeded owing to the heat. The unusual lowness of the river rendered communications and supply services by water most difficult.

The India Office announces that it will receive applications from the Indian Army Reserve of ex-temporary Indian Army officers for temporary service with the Indian infantry expeditionary forces. The announcement is apparently the outcome of the serious situation in Mesopotamia.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Captain Wrigley (Political Officer), Captain Bradfield (Commandant of Levies), Captain Buchanan (Irrigation Officer), and two British N.C.O.'s were killed at Shahabnab on the 15th by Arabs. The officers with their levies offered a gallant resistance against overwhelming numbers, holding out for three days until their ammunition became exhausted. The Arab levies were loyal to the end and died fighting side by side with the British.

THE KATOWITZ AFFAIR.

Berlin, Aug. 19.

A semi-official account of the disturbances at Katowitz says the crowd insisted on forcing way into a street, where a cordon of police and French cavalry was stationed and demonstrated before the quarters of the Inter-Allied Commission. The French troops drew their sabres and dispersed the crowd, which immediately re-assembled on the arrival of a procession of High School students who forced the crowd against the cordon. Shots were fired, whereupon the crowd scattered.

Paris, Aug. 20.

The French Government take a serious view of events at Katowitz and are of opinion that the German Government encouraged the agitation. The matter will be placed before the Ambassadors' Conference and most rigorous penalties demanded.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Antwerp, Aug. 20.

In the Graeco-Roman wrestling finals (middleweights) Johansen of Sweden beat Sint of Holland in seven minutes thirty-two seconds and (heavyweights) Lindfors of Finland beat Ahlgren of Sweden.

Antwerp, Aug. 20.

The final of the three thousand metres steeplechase was an easy win for Hodge (Britain), whose time was 10 mins. 0.2.5 seconds. Final of the 200 metres flat race.—1, Woodring (America); 2, Paddock (America); 3, Edward (Britain). Time 22 seconds. Final of the 10,000 metres flat race.—1, Nurms (Finland); 2, Guillemot (France); 3, J. Wilson (Britain); 4, Maccario (Italy); 5, J. Hutton (Britain). Time 31 mins. 45.4.5 secs. Final of the 400 metres.—1, Rudd (South Africa); 2, Butler (Britain); 3, Engdhal (Sweden); 4, Shea (America). Time: 49.3.5 secs.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

Sydney, Aug. 20.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, aboard H.M.S. Renown, departed for England amid scenes of the greatest enthusiasm, being farewelled by flotillas of watercraft of every description, while all the headlands were thronged with people waving a farewell.

FRENCH ANARCHISTS SENTENCED.

Paris, Aug. 20.

Eleven anarchists have been sentenced to terms ranging from four to twelve months for inciting soldiers to disobedience.

THE BALTIC STATES.

London, Aug. 20.

Reuter learns that the Baltic States Conference has adopted a convention whereby Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland agree to submit all disputes to arbitration.

HOME CRICKET.

London, Aug. 20.

Middlesex beat Somerset by seven wickets. Sussex beat Surrey by 223. Warwick beat Worcester by nine wickets. Lancs beat Gloucester by ten wickets. Yorks beat Essex by 121. Kent v. Notts was drawn.

THE TEMPER OF GERMANY.

WHAT MR. A. R. GARDINER FOUND.

In the course of the past month, writes Mr. A. R. Gardiner, late editor of the Daily News, I have travelled many hundreds of miles in all parts of Germany. I have met politicians, and professional men, University dons and University students, trade union workers and labourers on the land, waiters and cab drivers, journalists and schoolboys, business men and ex-diplomats. I do not pretend that this justifies any dogmatic expression of opinion about the post-war mind of Germany. The thought and spirit of a great country cannot be gathered in a cursory glance. All that can be offered are some general impressions that may help to form opinion on the subject.

BEATEN BUT NOT BROKEN. The most emphatic general impression, I think, is that this is not a broken people. By this I do not mean that they are not a beaten people, or that they do not know that they are a beaten people. They know it very well. They are reminded of it in all the impoverished circumstances of their lives, in their vanished mercantile marine, their stagnant industry, their hungry conditions, the crushing burden of prices and taxation. But they are not broken in spirit as the Austrians are broken. They are not hopeless. They still keep a stiff upper lip, and are confident in their future.

"The old life is ended for me and my generation," said the President of one of the Chambers of Commerce to me, after talking of former English friends whom he had met in the polo field in England, at Morren, in Egypt, and other places where the rich disport themselves. "The old life is ended for us. We have motor-cars, but we cannot use them. We cannot even play tennis. My daughters used to buy a dozen good balls for 12 marks. Yesterday I bought a dozen bad balls for 350 marks. We can no longer afford these things. We have to live poor for the rest of our days, but we shall work for our children. We shall pay off our debts. We shall begin afresh at the bottom. We have a big task before us, but we shall do it if we are allowed to work. But we must be permitted to work. We cannot both be idle and pay."

THE ONE TOPIC. That, I think, represents the general frame of mind. It is subdued, but it has not lost its morale. It is occupied with the hard facts of life, and has neither time nor disposition for external politics. There is only one topic, and that is "bread and potatoes." The problem of food has obliterated the war. There is little talk of revenge, and little apparent hostility. Nowhere have I experienced anything but civility, and this, I believe, is the universal experience of Englishmen, and equally of Americans. So far as bitterness exists, it is directed against the French, and this not owing to the war, but to events since the war. I do not think any incident has planted so deep a barb in the heart of Germany as the French occupation of Frankfurt with black troops. One of the chief officials of the trade unions at Berlin told a representative of the American Relief Mission that calculated insult had done infinite mischief among the working men, who are wholly anti-militarist, but who have been stung by it to thoughts of revenge.

LESSON OF THE LIFT-BOY. Something of the mind of the young Germany of the poor about the future was disclosed to me by the lift-boy in the hotel I stayed at in Leipzig. He was a bright youth in buttons, who was obviously eager to try his few words of English on anyone who came to hand. In reply to the question how he was learning English, he said he was taking lessons twice a week, and the conversation proceeded something like this:

"Who teaches you?"
"An Englishman who has lived in Leipzig for 20 years."
"What do you pay him?"
"Six marks a lesson or 12 marks a week."
"That is a lot of money."
"Yes, it is a lot of money, but I think it is worth it. I get 70 marks a week, out of which I must feed and clothe myself and pay for lodgings. I spend 10 marks a week on my washing."
"Why are you learning English?"
"For two reasons. Firstly, because it is necessary in the hotel."

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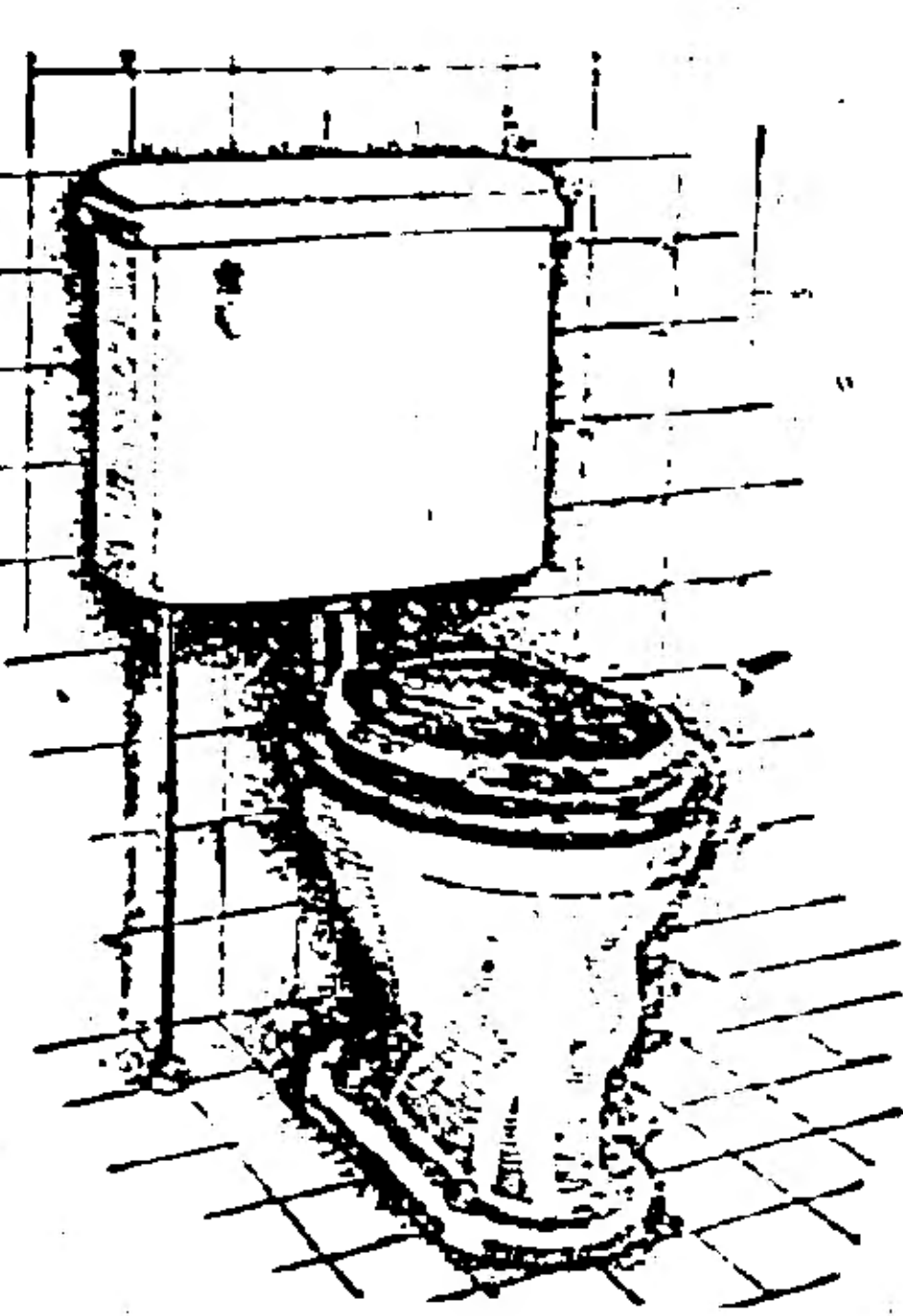
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GENIUS AND DUNCES.

TEACHERS' TROUBLES IN
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

New methods of teaching children were discussed at the London Teachers' Association Conference in Essex Hall, Strand, recently, when Miss C. R. Robinson proposed a resolution maintaining that the new opportunities for training older children in elementary schools and the development of the scholarship system, would depend for their success on reduction in the size of classes, more teachers, better materials, and opposition to uneducational promotions.

Miss Robinson pleaded for freedom for the teachers. The newer methods required the development of the young on their own lines, she said. Teachers must claim that they were the best judges of what suited the class.

The second of the resolution insisted that L.C.C. school material instead of getting better was getting worse. It was not only more in quantity but was worthless in quality.

The resolution was carried. Mr. E. A. Halford moved the regret of Conference that the London Education Committee should have associated with a recent memorandum a suggestion with regard to a minimum standard of attainment for children over eleven. That system, when in force in the old days, he said, had proved to be educationally unsound. When they had at one end of the scale in the class room something amounting to genius, and, at the other end, virtual imbecility, it was impossible to fix standards. The level of education in London to-day was far higher than under the old system.

Miss E. Murray, seconding, said they should have no finger "in that iniquitous whipping up" of certain standards in arithmetic, spelling, etc. That was not education; it was in line with "noughts and crosses."

The resolution was carried. The country, is extraordinarily high. But if any country can be said to be popular, it is America. It had fallen into disrepute owing to the failure of the Wilson peace policy at Paris, but its enormous relief work has restored respect for its heart if not for its head.

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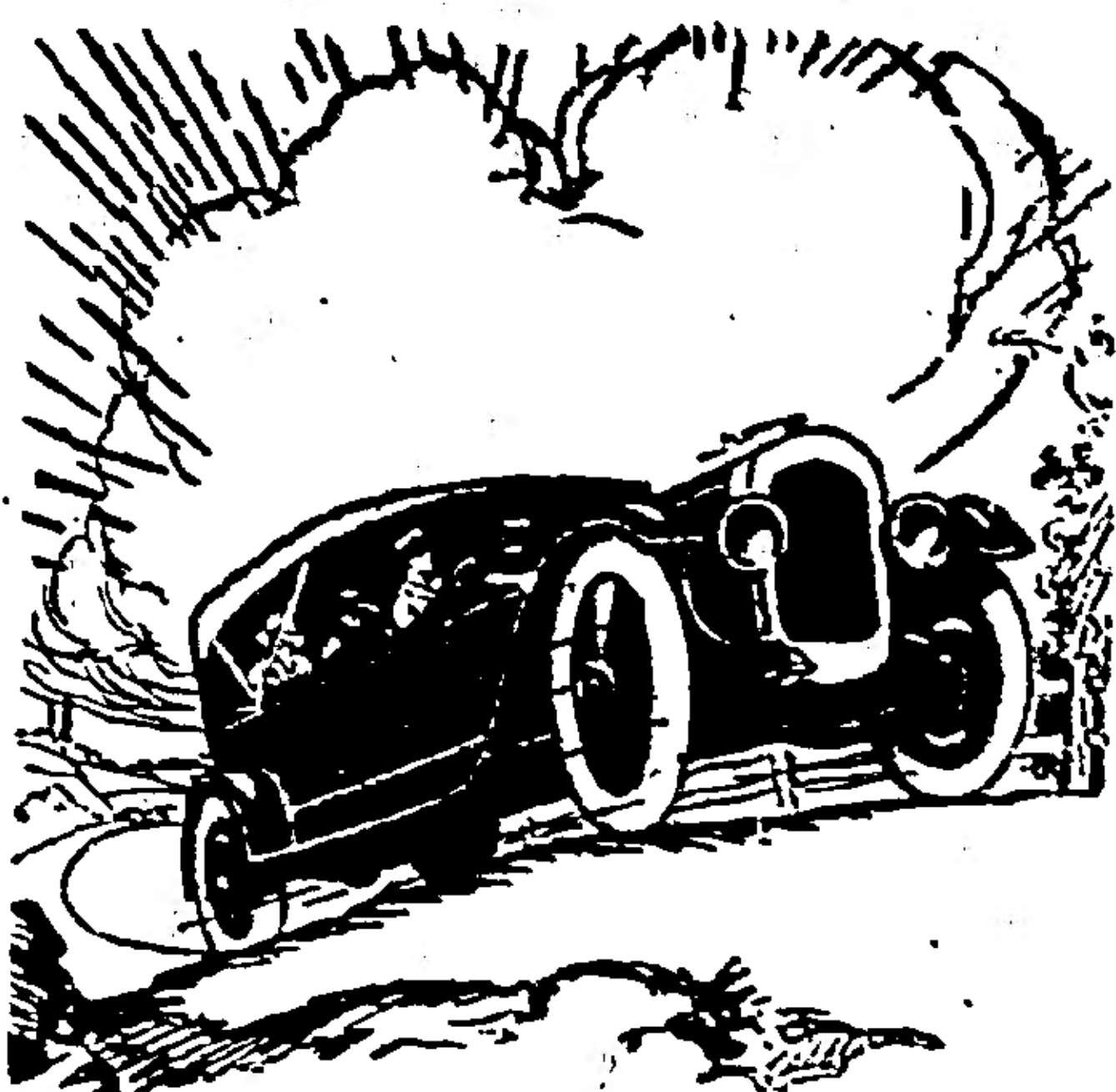
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TAXES AND THE PEOPLE.

WHAT THE FINANCE BILL MEANS.

Mr. William Graham, M.P., writes in a Home paper—

For three days this week we have been engaged in the consideration of the Finance Bill in Committee. It imposes the taxes for the coming year. The effect of these taxes, their distribution, the manner in which they are proportioned among the population, are as matters affecting every fireside in the land. But for the most part, the Bill was considered by only a small number of the Members of the House of Commons. Amendments designed to ease the lot of millions were summarily rejected by the automatic vote of the Coalitionists, who troop in from the smoking-room when the division bells ring. They do not know the point at issue, but the Whips indicate the lobby, and they obey. It is one of the saddest features of so-called representative government.

THE TEA OF THE POOR.

The great contests on the Excess Profits Duty and the application of the Corporations Tax to co-operative societies have been postponed till Monday and Tuesday. At the moment it may be best to mention one or two of the leading features of the Finance Bill as it has now been completed. We fought for the abolition of the tea duty, now is, on the pound of tea. All economists and others agree that it is desirable to reduce or abolish indirect taxation of this kind, falling upon the necessities of life, and increase direct taxation. The tea duty brings £17,000,000 annually to the Exchequer. Many of the poorest of the population make tea almost exclusively their diet. They buy in small quantities. And when their position is analysed it is found that they have paid an amount in indirect taxation out of all proportion to their ability to pay. The Chancellor of the Exchequer urged that he must have money; would anyone suggest an alternative?

EVASION OF TAXATION.

In the course of debate many alternatives were suggested. For example, Inland Revenue authorities have indicated that within

recent years as much as £100,000,000 has been lost to the Treasury either by the evasion of Income Tax and Super-Tax or by failure to provide the necessary administrative machinery adequately to collect both. The Coal Commission thought that if certain steps were taken as much as £20,000,000 extra per annum might be gained from this source. Under one head of Income-Tax reform, therefore, we would probably make good much of the loss incurred by the abolition of the tea-duty. We would provide for it many times over by a stiffer scheme of Super-Tax.

WHEN MAN DECAYS.

Mention of the Super-Tax recalls the harrowing picture painted by Sir Henry Craik, in which he depicted the decay of the landed aristocracy of Great Britain under the crushing burdens imposed upon them. What are the facts? The Super-Tax was introduced in 1919-20, at 6d in the £, and at that time it applied to 11,000 people in all. In 1918-19 the number affected was 43,000. This year we have reduced the limit for Super-Tax purposes from £2500 per annum to incomes of £2000 and upwards, according to a graduated scale. It is estimated that this reduction will add 30,000 to the Super-Tax payers in this country, making in all about 80,000 people with incomes of more than £2000 per annum, who will be liable for this duty. Sir Henry Craik recalled that Super-Tax had grown from 6d in the £ in 1911 to 6s in the £ to-day; that is, twelve-fold. No doubt that is true, but is must be remembered that it is only very high incomes, of £20,000 annually and upwards, which pay at the full rate of 6s per £. The great majority of Super-Tax payers have their Income-Tax at 6s in the £, and then the appropriate burden under the scheme of graduation. The number of people paying the total 12s in the £ is comparatively small, and they are well able to do it.

RICHES AND POVERTY.

In many social controversies we are reminded of the phrase that the rich are becoming richer. Study of Income Tax and Super-Tax certainly suggests that there is a growing class in the country

TO DESTROY THE EMPIRE.

THE REAL AIM OF SINN FEIN.

A largely-attended meeting of members of both Houses of Parliament was held in the House of Commons recently to consider the present revolutionary movement in Ireland.

The Duke of Northumberland, who presided, said that seven years ago Sinn Fein was penniless. It was now a huge organisation, running a large number of newspapers, keeping its representatives abroad, maintaining a vast host of officials, and controlling an army of about 110,000 men. The nature of the understanding between revolutionary British Labour and Sinn Fein was shown by the words of the President of the Miners' Federation on December 6, 1919, when he called for strong representation of Labour in Parliament on the ground that there would then be some inducement for Sinn Fein to go to that accused reactionary Chamber, for then a bargain might be made on the basis of "your fight is our fight. Come over and help us."

There was, proceeded the Chairman, ample evidence of the reliance placed by Sinn Fein on a general strike of the Triple Alliance in Great Britain. That purpose was not abandoned.

It was significant that every period of Labour unrest in this country had synchronised with a fresh attack of violence in Ireland. It was curious to note that, now that the Irish situation had become most acute, the Executive of the Miners' Federation should spring a fresh demand upon the public couched in truculent terms.

ALLIANCE WITH OTHER BODIES.

It was quite evident that a determined effort was being made to ensure united action between the railwaymen and transport workers in Ireland and those in England, and the miners were to co-operate by a fresh agitation for an increase of wages. All this was to be accompanied by support of the Bolsheviks in Russia.

They had positive proof of the alliance between all these elements last year, and there was every reason to suppose that the understanding was as firm to-day.

To sum up the situation very briefly, said the Chairman, the two parties in Ireland which were working—the one for national independence and the other for a world wide revolution—were in alliance. They were also in alliance with International Socialism, and had embraced the Third International. They were working in England with the London Workers' Committee and the Workers' Socialist Federation, and they had an understanding with certain of the representatives of the great Trades Union Federation. This section of labour was, again, in close touch with the Soviet Government.

IRELAND THE WEAK POINT.

They knew also that there was the closest touch between all these parties and the Nationalist movement in India and Egypt. Such was the world-wide conspiracy which now aimed at the destruction of the British Empire.

As their Press abundantly showed, these conspirators realised that Ireland was the Achilles heel of Britain—that it was the weak point in the armour of that Power which represented the greatest bulwark against chaos and the principal guardian of law and order throughout the world. It was essential that the true issues of the situation should be placed before the people of this country.

Sir E. Carson said this was no pro-Irish conspiracy. It was an anti-British conspiracy, and it was not confined to Ireland. He would give them one fact which was beyond all doubt. The same emissaries who came from America to Ireland last year of his own knowledge not only had an Irish office in New York, but in another part of that city they had an Indian and an Egyptian office. Let no man be under any delusion as regards Ireland that we were now fighting a question of Home Rule.

who derive very large incomes more or less automatically from profitable concerns in which they have an interest. The fact that the number of Super Tax payers has increased from 11,000 in 1909 to 80,000 now, even allowing for reduction in the income limit, is significant. Many of the opponents of heavy taxation of the rich argue on lines which suggest that old methods of competition and business are in force. The very reverse is practically the case to-day. A recent analysis

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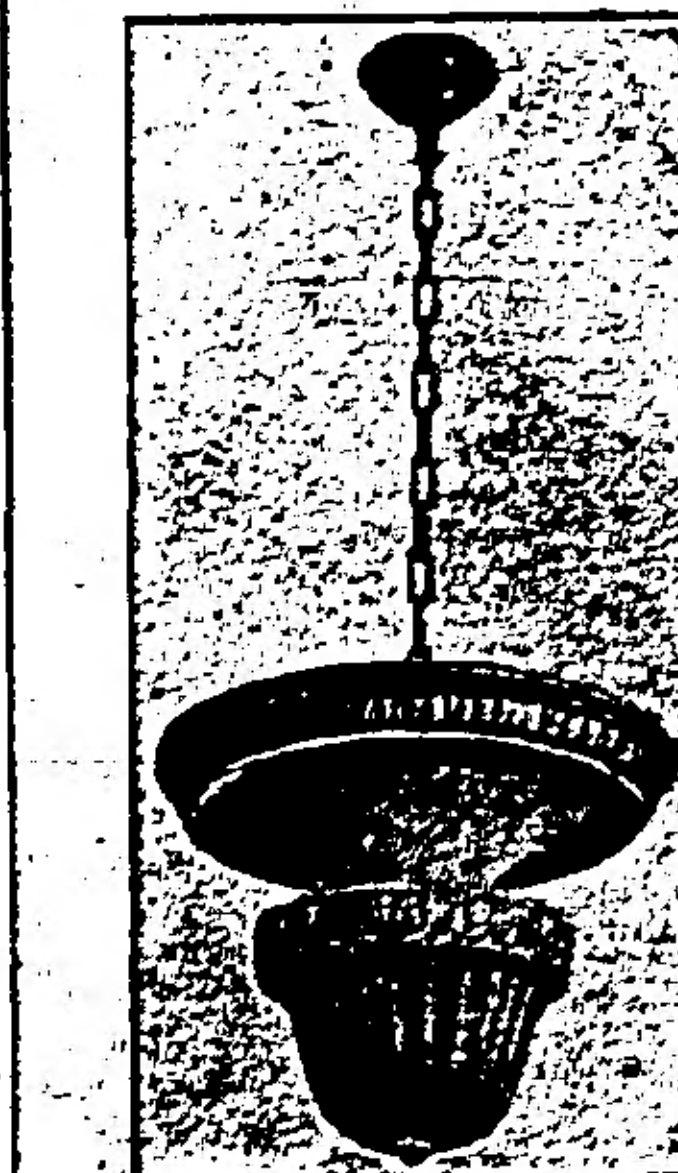
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OLYMPIC GAMES.

POOR BRITISH OUTLOOK.

A sporting writer in a Home paper says:—All the countries—Irish, Scotland, and England—have carried through their athletic championships, and when the international to-day has thrown further light on the "talent" available, the British selectors will be in a position to pick their team for the Olympic Games. They have got to make the best they can of it. It is not a very cheery task they have before them. Too well they know that that is how matters stand. A first-class railway carriage, seated comfortably for six, would easily hold all the competitors who have a real chance of winning anything. It is not at all certain that any British athlete can win any event.

Had B. G. J. U. Rudd, the Oronian, not elected to run for South Africa, instead of the Mother Country, the outlook would have been very much improved, for of all the track men from this country he is the likeliest to do something notable at Antwerp. It is queer that he should have been picked to represent England to-day after he had made his definite choice to regard himself as a South African for Olympic purposes. But the A.A.A. have done nothing unconstitutional in choosing him, for it seems that he is a Devonian by birth as well as parentage—I take my information from a London sporting paper—and that it is only, it seems, a sympathetic leaning on the part of his father that has caused him to throw in his lot with the Springboks. What his own feelings are I do not know, but he was apparently in a difficulty, and left it to his father to be arbiter.

He has chosen South Africa and we will watch his Olympic career with none the less interest on that account, and with no less hearty wishes for his success. A very likeable fellow is Rudd, and of the best type of amateur athlete. What makes one wonder all the more at the choice of Rudd is that the international contest this year was regarded as a final trial preparatory to picking the British Olympic team.

A SURPRISE OMISSION.

More surprising than Rudd's inclusion in the A.A.A. team, however, was the exclusion of H.F.V. Edward. That, it is said, was done because he is not English born. He hails from Jamaica. But the question is being freely asked—Are all the men who were chosen English born? Was not J. J. Barrett (putting the weight) born in Ireland? Let us hope that the colour question had nothing to do with the matter. There should be no room in sport for anything of the nature of snobbery. The curious situation may arise of Edward being chosen as a Britisher for Antwerp, and being rejected for Cr-we for not being an Englishman born.

Certainly Scotland does not hold to the position taken up by the A.A.A. either in athletics or Rugby football. Had it been so, W. Hallowell could never have run for Scotland. The birth qualification hard and fast is not a good one.

But while Edward is not English-born, he is British-born, and a great mistake will be made if he is not chosen for the combination to go to Antwerp. But there is no doubt that he will be so chosen. If only Edward can find a bit of form between now and August, the time for the Games, he will have a fair chance of success, but he will need to find something in both the short sprints. I do not think he can win on his Stamford Bridge form. He is not quite up to the best W. R. Applegarth standard, and Applegarth was not near winning at Stockholm. But there should certainly be an improvement, and assuming he is chosen I do not think there is any runner in this country—I am barring Rudd—who will do better than the big, swarthy fellow.

TOO NEAR THE WAR.

The fact is this country is not prepared at the moment to take

part in the Olympic Games. For us they have come far too soon after the war. For America, and still more for Sweden, a neutral country, it will be a comparatively easy matter to be ready for the friendly fray.

Yet, it having been decided that the Olympic Games should be held, Great Britain and Ireland could hardly remain outside, especially as the meeting-place was to be in Belgium, a country that was very keen to have the Games carried through in her midst. May they do that stricken land an immense amount of good.

As I say, we could not remain out, and now that we are in, it is for the public to do what they can to see that the necessary financial support will be forthcoming. So far it has not been so. The general public, and even the sporting public, have been worse than lukewarm. I hold it is for the latter to bear the heavy part of the burden, and not for the already overtaxed ratepayer, who has plenty to do with-out being called on to pay for sport.

The Rev. R. S. de Courcy Laffan, honorary secretary of the Council of the British Olympic Association, is making a tour of the country—he was to have been in Edinburgh lately—to endeavour to stir up enthusiasm and to get the wherewithal to send a British team across to Belgium and to keep them there with a certain amount of comfort and style. I would urge all those who are in sympathy with the Olympic movement to subscribe, but I for one would not rail at the Government for not giving public money for such a purpose.

WHO SHOULD BE SENT?

These expenses should be kept to the lowest possible margin, and with that in view only men who have a real chance of success should be asked to travel. I know him in Scotland who are in that position. Our champions are I. Tait, H. J. Christie, G. Dallas, D. M'Phee, J. Wilson, W. L. Hunter, and T. R. Nicolson. I am afraid, and I am sorry to say it, that not one of them can have the faintest hope of winning an Olympic event. That is reckoning on present form. And the same applies to Ireland.

Nor, indeed, in the case of England is the prospect very much brighter. It was rather a disappointment that W. A. Hill and A. G. Hill were shown to be in indifferent form at the A.A.A. Championship meeting. Mother Country hopes had centred strongly upon them and Rudd to do well at Antwerp. The last named has deserted us, sprinter Hill has gone off and the middle distance Hill has practically broken down. I fancy, however, that both the Hills will be included in the team for the Games. It is just possible they may come at the right time, and that they will be all the better in August for having been off colour at the beginning of July. A year ago both the Hills appeared to be strong men for the British team.

Another of Britain's hopes was C. M. Butler, the young Cambridge quarter-miler, but he, too, as last much of his last season's dash, and a lot of running will have to be found by him if he is to hold his own with all comers at the Olympic meeting. I would take Rudd to beat him every time.

Nor is the outlook in regard to the distance events much more hopeful. We have no G. W. Hutson, one of the athletic victims of the war, to trust to, and yet Hutson was far out of it in his race with Kolehmainen and Bosin at Stockholm. I cannot see that either the English, Scottish, or Irish champions—C. E. Blewitt, J. Wilson, or E. J. Rogers—can have any hope of success. If to-day's running at Crewe has improved the prospect here, as in other events, then so much the better. But I doubt it.

A GREAT STEEPLECHASER.

Percy Hodge made a very favourable impression in the steeplechase contest at Stamford Bridge, and he must be looked upon as one of the few possible winners at Antwerp. The fact that he was spiked at the water jump, and lost 100 yards or more of the distance when replacing a shoe that had been torn off, shows

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him to be either a particularly good man for this branch of sport, or that the others were a very poor lot. But whether his performance was made to appear better than it really was, there is no doubt that Hodge is a great steeplechaser and a runner of no little pluck. Many a man with a smaller heart would never have attempted to go out after the field after the sorry experience Hodge met with.

There are some capable men over the hurdles in this country, and it may be that some light will be thrown on this matter, as on others, at Crewe, and whether either of the Scots or both will be asked to go to the Games. But they rear great hurdles on the other side of the Atlantic, and the phenomenally fine time done by the young Canadian recently suggests that even our best men at their best cannot hope for success.

A place will have to be found in the aforementioned railway carriage for B. H. Baker, who is really Britain's only hope in the field events. He is a great high jumper, probably the best we have ever had, and yet no more can be said of him than that he has a reasonable chance of winning. But probably Baker is Britain's most distinguished athlete at the moment.

We have no broad jumper with a ghost of a chance; nor is there a class man with the weight, and a better than Tom Nicolson, veteran though he be, with the hammer has yet to be found. Crewe may provide him, but that is hardly likely, and even if the Kyle man were to produce the best throw he has ever thrown there are sure to be better from other lands.

So one cannot shake off the notion that, as the position presents itself just now, the sending over of a side is going to be pretty much a matter of courtesy—a matter of form—and not because we have any delusions as to what the results will be. If lucky, there may be one or two victories for Britain, thanks to Englishmen, but no Scot can even hope, in reason, for success. The prospects before the British team are indeed anything but rosy.

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are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 23rd August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th August, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 11th September, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer "ACHILLES"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 23rd August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th August, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 11th Sept., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1920.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate, versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and merchants in this Colony for over twenty years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of first rate certificates as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Man, Japanese and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to No. 132, Queen's Road, Central, 2nd floor.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES.

REPLIES AWAIT BOX No. —

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday the 26th. Aug., 1920.

Commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

16 Bales Woollen Overcoatings

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 27th August 1920.

commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)

(for account of the concerned)

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

Salved from the s.s. "Chiyo Maru"

3 Bidders

dimensions

length 11' 8"

diameter 16' 2"

weight about 35 tons

now lying at the Taikoo Dockyard

Order for inspection may be had on application to undersigned.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 27th. August, 1920.

at 12 o'clock (noon)

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

(for account of the concerned)

The Wreck of the

S.S. "CHIYO MARU"

as she now lies off the Lama Islands

Terms: Cash on fall of hammer when the wreck will be at purchaser's risk.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

Burglar & Fire-resisting

SAFES

"Prevention is better than Cure."

The Undersigned have just received a new consignment of Milner's Safes.

LAMMERT BROS.
Duddell Street.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1-) per share for account 1920 will be payable on WEDNESDAY the 25th August 1920. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Saturday 21st, August 1920 to Wednesday the 25th August 1920 both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1920.

WANTED.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—To whom will procure for rent a convenient and suitable European house not less than five rooms. Write with full particulars, F.O. Box No. 8.

WANTED.—Chinese Amah for Family to look after one Baby. Apply St. Paul Institution French Hospital, Causeway Bay.

WANTED.—AN ELECTRICIAN or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD. North Point. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to The Manager, HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD. St. George's Buildings.

WANTED.—Junior Clerk (non-Chinese) with knowledge of invoice work, state salary expected. Apply Box 419 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—By Life Insurance Co., Chinese Junior Clerk-Typist. Must have good knowledge of English. Apply, giving qualifications, references and salary expected to Box 420 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—A Billiard Table, any size. Reply to Box No. 421 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

The Twin Screw Single Ladder. Steam Hopper Dredger "St. Enoch" now moored in Hongkong Harbour.

Length 185 feet; beam 36 feet; depth 15 feet 6 inches. Draft, empty 10 feet 6 inches; loaded 12 feet 8 inches. Depth to which buckets will dredge, 46 feet.

Capacity of Hoppers, 420 cubic yards. Can discharge over the side at 4 feet 6 inches above water level. For further particulars apply to—

A. H. HOLLINGSWORTH.
Director of Public Works.
Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1920.

FOR SALE.—"Aberfeldie" 136 Peak. Apply 135 Peak.

FOR SALE.—Passenger and cargo steamer built in 1892, classed 100 A1 in 1919; length 465', breadth 52', moulded depth 28'. D. W. capacity about 6,000 tons.

Three decks, wood sheathed. Sea going speed loaded 15 knots. Large passenger accommodation. For further particulars apply Box 412 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—Thoroughbred Pointer puppy. Well barred Rocks and other variety.—Cooker's Puppies & Hens at reasonable prices. Apply Box No. 418 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

CANTON.

Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co. beg to announce that on the 28th inst. they will establish a Branch Office of their Machinery and Motor Business in Canton, at the following address—

ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Mission Buildings,
Chinese Bund.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1920.

MUSTARD & CO.

Connaught Rd. Central

Telephone No. 1186.

DALTON - ADDING - LISTING - CALCULATING - MACHINE

ALMOST human in its capabilities; MORE than human in its accuracy.

TEN KEYS ONLY

Operation as Simple as a Typewriter. Demonstrations given on request.

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AND MACAO

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

"PROMETHEUS" 23rd August London and Hamburg
 "PROTESILAUS" 3rd Sept. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg
 "ACHILLES" 9th Sept. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "MENTOR" 21st Sept. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "KEEMUN" 12th October London, Amsterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"BELLEROPHON" 25th August Genoa, M'les L'pool & Glasgow
 "RHESUS" 4th Sept. Havre and Liverpool
 "CYCLOPS" 11th Sept. Genoa, M'les L'pool & Glasgow
 "TITAN" 5th October Genoa, M'les L'pool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"TALTHYBIUS" 6th Sept. Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
 "TYNDAROS" 4th Sept.
 "TEUCER" 5th Nov.

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

As per Joint Service Advertisement on Page 2.

HOMeward PASSENGER SERVICE

"MENTOR" 21st September for London direct
 "STENTOR" 26th October for London direct
 "TEIRESIAS" 26th October for London direct
 "IDOMENEUS" 9th November for Liverpool via Marseilles

For Freight and all Information Apply to

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AGENTS.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS & SHIP-BUILDERS, HOK UN KOWLOON.

HARBOUR REPAIRS
Call Flag "L"

Sole Agents for
 "KELVIN MOTORS."
 Motors from 12 B.H.P. to
 50 B.H.P. now in stock
 also spare parts.

Works ... Tel. K.21.
 Manager ... K.329.
 Secretary ... K.369.
 Harbour Engineer ... K.33.
 Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

The U. S. S. B.

S. S. "WEST CADRON"

having arrived from San Francisco and ports on August 18th, 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns until Monday August 23rd, 1920, when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 2.30 p.m. Monday August 23rd, 1920.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is so examined by said Surveyors, prior to the above date. All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they will not be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. All goods remaining after August 25th, 1920, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

The Steamship

"M. S. DOLLAR"

having arrived from Vancouver, B. C. via ports on August 18th, 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns until Monday, August 23rd, 1920, when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, August 23rd, 1920.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is so examined by said surveyors, prior to the above date. All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. All goods remaining after August 25th, 1920, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1920.

RUSSIA UNDER THE SOVIETS.

PEOPLES SAVED BY BOLSHIEVICS.

Mr. Walter Meakin writes in the Daily News:

The continued denial of a peace which would leave the Russian people free to work out their own political and industrial future, and the Entente policy of the past two years, have been tolerated in Great Britain largely because public opinion has been influenced and inflamed by distortion of the truth about Russia, or by unreasoning criticism, based upon inadequate knowledge of the facts. Consequently, now that the immeasurable evils of this policy are taking shape in the mind of the public as the Polish gamble approaches its climax, it is more necessary than ever that every possible effort, however imperfect, should be made to probe beneath the surface and expose the salient facts about Russia in their true relationship to each other.

Outstanding examples of this necessity are the questions arising out of the food situation, transport, production in industry, the attitude of the peasants towards the Soviet Government, and the strength and spirit of the Red Army. It is commonly assumed and this assumption is assiduously exploited by supporters of the intervention policy, that the semi-starvation of the towns, the transport breakdown, and the peasants' grievances are entirely due to Bolshevik rule. It has been assumed further that the administration of the Soviet Government responsible for this state of affairs must be shockingly bad and incompetent in every department, and that its hold on the people has been maintained by half a dozen men, exercising in some unexplained mysterious and miraculous way a tyrannical power over a hundred and thirty million discontented and resentful people. Hence the persistent belief that each successive attack in the intervention campaign would overthrow the Soviet Government, and even greater disasters and disillusionment will follow continual refusal to face the facts of the present situation.

MR. KEELING'S STATEMENTS. Now, the question of the famine affords a fair test: of the process of suppressing more than half the truth. It seems impossible to escape from this disregard of fair and accurate statement. Even in the Westminster Gazette of Saturday, in an article inspired by Mr. H. V. Keeling, a quotation is given from what is described as "a remarkable piece of evidence." This is a pamphlet: dedicated to the British Labour Delegation by Dr. Vladimir Sviatlovsky, Professor of Economy at Petrograd. Mr. Keeling states, quite wrongly, that this pamphlet was ready too late for the Delegation, as I was given a copy seven weeks ago. The effect of Dr. Sviatlovsky's statement is that a workman's wage now enables him to buy only about one-third the food which is necessary for him and his family, and that in so far as the deficit is made good it is by selling possessions or by charity.

There is nothing remarkable in this piece of evidence. The facts stare one in the face wherever one goes. In Russia, and no attempt whatever is made by the authorities to disguise the gravity of the position. What is remarkable is that the writer in the Westminster uses this isolated quotation as evidence of the results of Bolshevik rule, and gives no indication of the fact that the main purpose of Dr. Sviatlovsky's pamphlet was to explain to the delegation the inhuman effects of the blockade and Entente support in the civil war on the mass of the population.

"ABSOLUTELY ISOLATED."

Dr. Sviatlovsky does not try to hide or attenuate errors, and he is obviously deeply stirred and pained by the terrible events connected with what he describes as "the hardness, harshness, and difficulty of the first moment" of the revolution, but he emphasises the immensity of the task of reconstruction which faced the Bolshevik leaders when the secured power, and the added difficulties which crowded upon them after the counter-revolution began. "Russia," he says, "is obliged to feed, dress, and warm her population by herself, to work and produce in conditions of a country absolutely isolated—and one has to live in Russia to realise how completely it is cut off from contact with the outside world."

Three of Dr. Sviatlovsky's statements go to the heart of the food situation:

"Thus the results of the blockade and of the hostile position of the neighbouring States towards toiling Russia are quite evident. In their struggle against Russia they make worse the material conditions of all the population, and especially of the poorest classes."

"There can be no doubt of the fact that if free trade existed, and there were not a system of official government distribution of provisions, the poorest classes of population would suffer especially hard."

In the general system of food distribution children have been classed into a separate and more privileged category.

I found independently abundant evidence of the truth of these statements. Had as the food situation is in all the cities and towns of Russia, you can find nothing quite so terrible or heartrending as the pictures of misery, especially among children, drawn by Mr. Gardiner and others in their descriptions of life among the poor in Germany and Vienna.

But to get a true parallel one would have to imagine a Germany which, after the Armistice had found itself faced by powerful assailants, with armies converging on Berlin, which to meet this menace had subordinated all civil to military needs, which had created out of the ruins of the old army a new and well-disciplined military force of three million men, and which, after crushing its three assailants, found itself compelled to wage another formidable war. If as things are the children of the poor in German cities are but shadows of children, what would have been their state under the conditions postulated? This comparison with Central Europe constantly forces itself on the mind in Russia.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS.

My next article will deal with the kind and quantity of food available, the method of distribution, the open market and speculation, the special provision for children and the army, and the amazing energy and resourcefulness among the people which the famine has created in some of the cities, especially in Petrograd.

I will only add here that common belief that things have gone steadily from bad to worse is unfounded, and Mensheviks, Social Revolutionaries, and non-party people agreed in conversations with me that the conditions have substantially improved in recent months. Just before the first revolution, in the early part of 1917, queues of people clamouring for bread were the commonest features of street life in Moscow and Petrograd. "It was, in fact," wrote one competent observer at the time, "food shortage that fired the train that blew up the old order. The people were tired of spending most of the day shivering in a bread-line."

SHIPPING

HOLLAND-EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

Regular monthly service between

Japan ports, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila, and Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

FOR ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG.
 S.S. "TOBA" Beginning of September.

FOR AMSTERDAM AND HAMBURG.
 S.S. "BAARN" September.

FOR ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG.
 S.S. "TJIMANOEK" October.

FOR AMSTERDAM AND HAMBURG.
 S.S. "KANOEAN" November.

For full particulars please apply to

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KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

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THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy

For freight and passage apply to:

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WATERHOUSE LINE.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board steamers

For

SEATTLE - TACOMA - VICTORIA - VANCOUVER

via Kobe and Yokohama.

"DELIGHT" 8th September.
 "MAQUAN" 10th October.

further sailings to be announced later.
 Thru B.Ls issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to
 FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.
 3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions. Telephone 3507.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailing—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.

From Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only).

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

To Macao—Daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sundays at 9 A.M.)

From Macao—Daily at 8.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. (Mondays at 7 A.M. & 2 P.M. Sundays at 5 P.M. only.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Coy's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tuck, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

SURPLUS ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

In the winter of 1918-19, and for some time after the ration was only one-eighth of a pound of bread per person per day. With the gradual restoration of the order, the reconstruction of the railways in the civil war areas, the arrest of the transport decline, and the improvement of the system of distribution, the ration now ranges from half a pound to one and a half pounds per day, according to the nature of the work performed.

But for the Polish war the situation both as regards fuel would have been greatly improved before next winter.

As there is a considerable surplus of permanent Regular subaltern officers in the Royal Artillery in excess of the number required in peace time, it has been decided to reduce the number on the active list. All Regular subaltern officers of the Royal Artillery over, or as when they attain the age of 35 will consequently be placed on half-pay. Officers affected under this decision will, however, be permitted to retire on special terms, which will be announced shortly.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

The Fly Wouldn't Stay Killed.

BY BLOSSER.



Watson's very Old liqueur SCOTCH WHISKY

is a blend of the finest Whiskies
distilled in SCOTLAND.

The same high standard of quality
still maintained.

Per case of 1 dozen \$28
including duty.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEPHONE 616.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1, A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.
Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

BIRTH.

HOY:—At 34A, Nathan Road, Kowloon, on August, 21st 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. J. Hoy, a son.

MARRIAGE.

ELLIOTT—PEGDEN.—On the 21st August, at the Peak Church, Hongkong, by Rev. Copley Morley, George Herbert, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Elliott, of Wandsworth Common, London, S.W., to Ada Marie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Pegden, of Peckham, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. E. V. M. R. de Souza and family desire to express sincere thanks for the many kind expressions of sympathy received in their recent bereavement; also for the beautiful wreaths and the attendance of so many friends at the funeral.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1920.

LABOUR AND SHIPBUILDING.

Quite recently we have received cable information that the spread of unemployment at Home, especially in connection with the shipbuilding trade, is developing to a very serious extent. The news hardly came as a surprise, for indications have not been wanting to show that the great shipbuilding boom, which the Old Country experienced in consequence of the submarine activities of the enemy during the war, was running its length. The world has not enough ships yet, but the point is that owners, for the most part, are content to let their fleets stay at present dimensions rather than spend thousands on new tonnage, costing more and more owing to the rising labour and material costs. The position is interesting, because it shows that high wages, demanded by workers, have had the effect, at least in part, of curtailing the amount of work for them to perform. In other words, high wages have helped to rob them of a livelihood.

This viewpoint is held by many interested in shipbuilding at Home, for the opinion has been freely expressed that if it were not for the penny-wise policy of the workers Britain would be in a very fortunate position. Unfortunately the labour element appear determined in their mad craze for higher wages and less work to put the British shipbuilding and engineering industries down and out. There are those who believe that unless the British worker can be brought to see, we will not say reason, but where his own interests lie, our great industries are in real danger of being killed. Quite apart from what may be the decision of the Industrial Court on the last wages demand, the shipbuilding industry has had its wages bill forced up to a false level which threatens to topple over the whole structure of shipbuilding finance and leave it on the ground. Shipowners are themselves faced with such high costs of operation that they have to watch the capital price of new ships with very keen eyes. Shipowners are not only indisposed to place new contracts on any but a definite price basis, but are actually paying forfeit on contracts already signed. This is a sinister portent. If shipowners will not contract for new tonnage under the old customs because of the uncertainty as to the ultimate price, and shipbuilders are unwilling to accept fixed price contracts for the reason that they cannot rely on building costs remaining constant, then a situation has been reached which threatens the industry at its very heart. We have said before, and it is well to repeat it, that labour has in its hands to-day not merely the making or marring of its own fortunes, but those of British industry as well. It ought to be obvious that only from a prosperous industrial situation can high wages be derived; but to hear some of the labour leaders talk one would be led to believe that the springs of our national wealth flow from a source which is maintained by supernatural agencies. Perhaps the hard lesson that there is no source of real wealth but work may only be brought home to the malcontents by a period of hardship and unemployment.

Things are drifting that way already, and yet the men who are going to feel the pinch first and hardest are still discussing the nationalisation of industry, and whether another rise in time rates can be squeezed out of employers, some of whom are already at their wits' end how to carry on. There are signs that the coming winter is going to be a period of unemployment on a large scale, not because there could not be work in abundance, but because consumers cannot pay the price demanded, and which arises in the main from the insistence by the trade unions of high and yet higher wages for low and yet lower rates of output. With these two factors moving in inverse ratio, orders for British shipyards and engineering establishments are bound to show a falling off. The pity of it all is that if the workers would only put away the false doctrines they cherish as to output and wages and their relation to the employment problem, Britain has an industrial opportunity the like of which will never be presented to her again. Unfortunately the men in the yards and the shops have been taught to jib at anything like a commonsense view of the situation, and to "guy" the man who ventures to tell them a few plain truths. Yet it is necessary to continue to preach the gospel of work, the truth of which will unfortunately be brought home to doubters in the near future by what may prove to be a series of very unpleasant facts.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

CHINA'S POSTAL SERVICE.

The report on the working of the Chinese postal service for the past year, the general section of which we published on Saturday, makes most interesting reading, showing, as it does, that this branch of China's administrative activities is being consistently improved. In all, the articles of mail matter posted totalled 340 millions, which is an increase of 37½ millions as compared with the previous year. These figures are almost beyond comprehension; their immensity should make us realise in part the widespread ramifications of China's postal service, which is now becoming more and more appreciated by the people and catering to their wants with a regularity and certainty that, in the circumstances, is really remarkable. When we read of the progress which has been made in the development of this branch of the administration we cannot but feel that the success is a tribute to the foreign control exercised. Here, as in the case of the Customs and the Salt Gabelle, we have foreigners at the head, directing the working of the department and giving of their experience to the manifest advantage of the whole Chinese people. What is more, we get honest administration, and what that means could best be told by the big revenues which flow into the nation's treasury from these services.

FOREIGN AID.

There was a time when the question of the partition of China was more freely spoken about than it now is. To-day most foreign nations agree that China should be given a chance; that her sovereignty and integrity should be safeguarded at all costs. But, whilst that is as it should be, there are many who think that it would be to her own interests were there a larger measure of foreign direction exercised in the government of the country. In other words, it would pay China to get others to manage her business until she is really fit for the job herself, on the understanding, of course, that the integrity of the country is not infringed. There is something in the idea.

THE PURSUIT OF MONEY.

Hongkong doesn't boast many millionaires, that we are aware of. But that isn't the fault of the people in it. The pursuit of "the almighty dollar" is quite a well-recognised pastime here; nay, more, it's an obsession with too many of us. But perhaps that isn't to be wondered at in a commercial centre like this, especially since our currency values are double those remembered by most of us as existing a few years ago. These thoughts occurred to us the other day when we happened across a book on efficiency in office management. Here are a few of the hints which it contains:—

Do all your thinking of business matters by looking down at your desk. Don't look out of the window or around the office. There are many things out there that will set your mind wandering from the work at hand.

Learn to use the left hand as well as the right!

Outside the office, avoid the "newspaper habit!"

Read only what is essential!

Literature? A waste of time!

Never jest with a caller in business hours!

Walk fast! No idle contemplation!

Efficiency!!!

Now we all know what and what not to do! But what do we think of the advice? Well, overwork may be justified by what is accomplished. A man who makes some discovery of benefit to mankind might well cut his life short in doing it. But what is the concentrated effort advocated in this book to be devoted to? To the pursuit of money!

HOHENZOLLERN MILLIONS.

The Judicial Committee of the Prussian Diet recently rejected the motion of the Independents in favour of the State confiscating the entire fortune of the former reigning prince. Herr Schulz, the Financial Councillor, estimated the fortune of the Hohenzollerns in Germany at between 250,000,000 and 300,000,000 marks (£1,566,000,000 to £2,000,000,000 at present rates). The Social Democratic speakers insisted that the huge sums in the possession of the Hohenzollerns was a permanent danger to the Republic.

DAY BY DAY.

EVERY EVIL IS EASILY CRUSHED AT BIRTH, WHEN IT GROWS OLD, IT BECOMES TOO OBSTINATE TO KILL.—Cicero.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony on Saturday.

Mr. Justice Skinner Turner and his wife left by the Nanking to-day.

Sir Claude de Crespigny, who is 73 years of age, has challenged Sir James Cantlie (formerly of Hongkong) whose years are 69, to an all-round athletic contest.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 7th August, amounted to 92,974 tons and the sales during the period, to 63,922 tons.

Amateur photographers will be interested to learn that Messrs. A. Tack and Co. have just unpacked a large consignment of Eastman Kodaks and films, which arrived by the Empress of Russia.

At the Happy Valley on Friday afternoon, the R. A. O. C. beat the R. A. M. C. by 46, games to 35 in a Garrison Tennis League match. Capt Spinks and Conductor Haynes played well for the winners.

Since many modern roads have been completed in Canton, the number of rickshas and ricksha coolies is increasing day by day. Some 1,850 rickshas and 3,700 ricksha coolies are now in Canton. A ricksha coolie is able to earn about 30 cents a day after paying the rent of his ricksha. With the 50 cents he has to pay for his board and lodging.

Two Chinese employees of the Dutch boat Groningen were on Saturday night near the United Services Recreation Club set upon by a gang of robbers who threw pepper into their eyes, and stole from their persons a sum of \$20. One of the assailants was arrested by a watchman, and to-day charged before the Court. After evidence was taken, his Worship remanded the case to give his decision to-morrow.

In accordance with instructions received from the Lisbon Government, the Chinese gunboat Kong-tai and the torpedo boat Luichun, which have been interned at Macao since the recent incident, were handed over to Commander Lui Yin-shan of the Canton Government on Wednesday last. After signing an official document acknowledging the receipt of the vessels, the two boats were next day despatched back to Canton.

Sir Matthew Nathan, the new Governor of Queensland, has a difficult task before him, judging from the cable reports of the reception of the news of his appointment, says *Truth*. The acting leader of the Labour Ministry characterises it as an outrage on constitutional government and an insult to Australia. This is because the Colonial Secretary has refused to confirm the temporary appointment of Mr. Lennon, an adherent of the Labour Ministry.

Mr. J. M. Jack, a prominent member of the golfing section of the K. C. C., who is going home on leave by the s.s. Flassy on Thursday, was on Saturday night entertained to dinner by a number of friends at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, when he was presented by Mr. L. J. Blackburn with a gold wrist watch. Many speeches were delivered expressing esteem for the recipient, whilst much amusement was caused by the reading of a number of faked cable messages. The musical programme was much enjoyed, including, as it did, selections by the band of the Nanking.

"SLEEPING INFLUENZA."

A disease described as "sleeping influenza" has broken out in the Netherthorpe mining district of Northumberland, and cases are becoming prevalent. Reporting upon it Dr. Hudson, the Medical Officer, stated it differed from the familiar type of influenza in that its principal symptoms are vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pains, and general aching and drowsiness. It closely resembles acute food poisoning.

CURRENT COIN.

[BY "MERCATOR"]

The activity that was beginning to be shown in the metal market has cooled out, and the market during the week has been weak. There has been no further enquiries from India, Java and Burma for iron and steel goods, but a small trade has been done with Saigon in round bars. A local firm is reported to have purchased 150 tons of steel round bars at the price of \$3.90 per picul for sizes half inch and upwards, and \$12 per picul for sizes 1½, 1½ and 1½ inch. These will apparently be shipped to Java or Saigon. It is stated that there have been recently heavy arrivals of iron and steel goods into Java, the Straits Settlements, and India, and it is not likely that these markets will buy for sometime from Hongkong, unless certain classes of goods which they may happen to run short of at the moment. If anything, the rising Hongkong dollar makes our prices dearer to Saigon and the other centres that have of late been drawing on this market for their supplies. Tin-plates have declined to \$11.50 per case, at which price it is likely that some business may result. Steel plates are steady, although there is no demand for them at present. In B. H. P. lead stocks are scarce, and the price is called at \$13 per picul, Australian mills refusing to make any offers in the meantime. The London quotation for quicksilver is \$20 per flask, while it is selling in Hongkong at \$164 per picul, which is \$92.25 per flask, each flask containing 75 lbs. The local price is still below that prevailing at Home, and should it come down in London to £18.10 there will be a good trade, for the dealers here could sell quicksilver to arrive. Some of the vermilion manufacturers are offering \$164 per picul for quicksilver to arrive within two or three months. In Belgian window glass the market is weaker owing to the heavy arrivals last week by the Yokohama Maru and a couple of other Japanese vessels. Some ten thousand boxes arrived, and dealers are offering their stocks at \$12 per case without finding the buyers. The market is certainly overstocked at present with Belgian window glass, and this fact is giving the Chinese dealers the cold feet. In round bars arrivals during the past few days have been five to six hundred tons from the United Kingdom and the United States. This has somewhat demoralised the market.

The rice market continues to glide down, the price to-day being \$8.50 per picul, with no movement of the cereal to anywhere. There is not likely to be any demand on account of the general collapse of the rice markets in Europe and America. The position of the market in Saigon is very much in sympathy with ours, for, contrary to expectations, the rice market there remains in the same lethargic condition, with prices still on the decline. The quotation for white Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, is \$11.50 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for shipment this month. From January 1st to July 20th of this year Saigon exported 1,825,883 tons as compared with 1,738,080 tons for the same period last year. I see that the Rice Association of California has received a telegram from the State Department at Washington intimating that the State Department had instructed the Legation at Havana to lay before the Cuban Government the seriousness of the situation regarding rice shipments owing to the failure of the Havana merchants to take delivery of cargoes contracted by them, and to urge the Cuban Government to use their influence to obtain fair treatment for American interests.

The flour market is fairly steady. The only Australian flour available for export has been that made from "B" grade wheat. Some of this has been offered here and elsewhere, but the quality of the Victorian "B" grade wheat is considered to poor that no one wishes to handle flour made from this grain. No wheat is yet available for export from the Commonwealth, the Government there intending to hold on to the surplus from this year's crop until prospects of the 1920-1921 crop are assured. I am told that some decision will be arrived at probably by the end of this month or early in September, and from then on parcels of wheat and

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION.

P. I. DELEGATE IN HONGKONG.

Among the passengers who arrived here on Saturday morning on board the C.P.O.S. Empress of Russia was Judge Norberto Romualdez, who will be one of the two representatives of the Philippine Islands in Universal Postal Convention to be held in Madrid, Spain, on October 1 next. Judge Romualdez is on his way to the Convention. With him are five student peninsulas of the Philippine Government who are being sent to specialise in various courses in different universities in the United States and three other Filipino students also on their way to the United States.

The Director of Posts, Mr. Jose Topacio, is the other representative of the Philippine Islands in the Universal Postal Convention, and he will meet Judge Romualdez in Madrid before the Convention opens. The pensionados on board the Empress are Mr. Faustino Manago, who will specialise in corporations in the University of Michigan; Mr. Vicente G. Manalo, who goes to New York to take up courses in naval engineering; Mr. Mariano Concepcion, who will take up the study of commercial statistics in Chicago University; Mr. Cornelio Balmaceda, who will take up the study of foreign commerce at Harvard University; and Mr. Norberto Marchadesch, who will specialise in actuarial science in Columbia University. The other Filipino students are Mr. Manuel Tinto, Jr., son of General Tinto of the Philippines, who goes to Cornell University to study mechanical engineering; Mr. Arsenio Hilzon, who goes to Columbia University to take for foreign trade; Mr. Pablo Tesson and Mr. Y. Banzon. Dr. Guazon, of the Philippine General Hospital at Manila is also on his way to the United States.

In speaking of their representatives to the postal Convention, the Filipinos on the Empress of Russia declared that no better selection could have been made than Judge Romualdez and the Director of Posts. "This proves to the world once more," they stated, "the earnest desire, the national sentiment and capability of the Philippine Islands for self-government. It is another strong evidence of their fitness to assume their place in the concert of nations."

best patent roller flour will be available.

Each year the exports of peanut and peanut oil from Hongkong shows a big increase, and during the past five years it has advanced from a comparatively insignificant industry into a very lucrative one. The discovery of the utilisation of the peanut oil in manufacturing soap as a substitute for olive oil and for various culinary purposes such as mixing with oil of olive to increase its flavour, has given the trade a tremendous impetus, while the recent discovery that the nut, after baking, makes a good substitute for coffee and for mixing with chocolate and cocoa and an ingredient in biscuit making has provided another reason for increased exportation. It will undoubtedly take some time to educate the Chinese to the advantage of extracting the oil from the peanuts by modern methods.

During the second quarter of this year Hongkong exported 64,868 piculs of peanuts valued at £141,216, against 68,307 piculs valued at £102,806 in the second quarter of last year. Of this quarter of last year, South China took £23,054 worth, and the United States 6,588 piculs of the value of £19,892 against 595 piculs valued £1,359 during the corresponding period last year. In peanut oil we exported in all this quarter 39,799 piculs of the value of £164,219, against 27,528 piculs valued at £102,023 last year. The share of the United States of America in this trade was 7,029 piculs (£24,406) against 9,946 piculs (£24,808), South China 7,572 piculs (£24,368) against 3,941 piculs (£12,645), the Straits Settlements 6,133 piculs (£24,715) against 5,184 piculs (£19,429), and the United Kingdom only 28,801 against 25. There are a few factories in the Colony that extract the oil from peanuts by means of power presses, and if this method is adopted by the Chinese generally there will un-

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

None too soon, the Canadian Government have decided to preserve some of the remaining herds of caribou, the barren ground reindeer of the Arctic. Baffinland has been chosen for the reservation, where the caribou will be able to roam untrammelled and to multiply. Less than 30 years ago there were vast numbers of caribou in Northern Alaska, but by the cupidity of the trader and the ignorance of the Eskimo they were destroyed, as the buffalo was destroyed in the Western States of America. There is scarcely anything manufactured which can equal caribou skin as an article of clothing, and the meat is still more valuable, being very rich in fat in the fall of the year.

The specialising in the history of words should be interested in the reports of the American political conventions. They invariably speak of the votes given to different candidates as such and such a "ballot." This use of the term is really a misnomer, for the various State delegations announce their choice openly. This appears to be one of those instances in which the precise sense of a word has been obscured through looseness in popular usage. It is, of course, of the essence of a ballot that the vote should be given secretly, but as the process of most political elections nowadays is described, quite correctly, as balloting, the term has come to be applied to political voting in general.

Those who are familiar with the valuable critical work of Mr. George Saintsbury will rub their eyes to find his name associated with "Notes on a Cellar Book," which Messrs. Macmillan publish. But, after all, is not wine one of the three things that one should love or remain a fool his whole life long? There is an old rhyme to that effect, anyway. And certainly Mr. Saintsbury proves a fascinating and scholarly appraiser of good wine. And he has some good stories to tell. On the subject of "sherry collier," he says "I was taught to make it when I was an undergraduate by no less a person than the late 'Father' Stanton, who was as good a fellow as he was a godly man."

And here is a portrait of a gentleman who drank port as it should be drunk: "A trial of the bouquet; a slow sip; a rather larger and slightly less slow one, and so on; but never a gulp; and during the drinking his face exchanged its usual bluff and almost brusque aspect for the peculiar blandness—a blandness as of Beulah, if not of Heaven itself—which good wine gives to worthy countenances." It is amusing to come across the "wine slang" of the good old anti-pussfoot days. To read of wine having the true "gun-flint" taste, of good liquor kept too long that is "dumb" or "withered." And how many who scan the modern wine-list sigh we wonder, for a "perfect partridge-eye champagne?" Tales of a day that is dead!

"Lambeth degrees," one of which has just been refused to Mr. Barker, the well-known surgeon, are said, not quite correctly, to be a survival from the time when the Archbishop of Canterbury was "perpetual legate" of the Pope. They really arose from the fact that Oxford and Cambridge Universities were at first voluntary associations of clergy, for the purpose of promoting whatever arts and sciences were then known in Western Europe. The Primate has the power of conferring medical, as well as other, degrees, but for the most part exercises this privilege, only by bestowing D.D. or B.D. on eminent divines, and Mus. Doc. on distinguished musicians. Recipients of "Lambeth degrees" wear the hood of the University to which the Archbishop belongs. Mr. Barker, for instance, would have worn the D.M. of Oxford.

doubtedly develop a considerable demand for such presses.

The rapid growth of the peanut industry has caused a brisk increase in the development of peanut by-products. Among the most important should be mentioned peanut oil, peanut meal, peanut hulls and peanut flour. Few crops have experienced such a rapid growth in acreage and production as has that of the peanut during recent years.

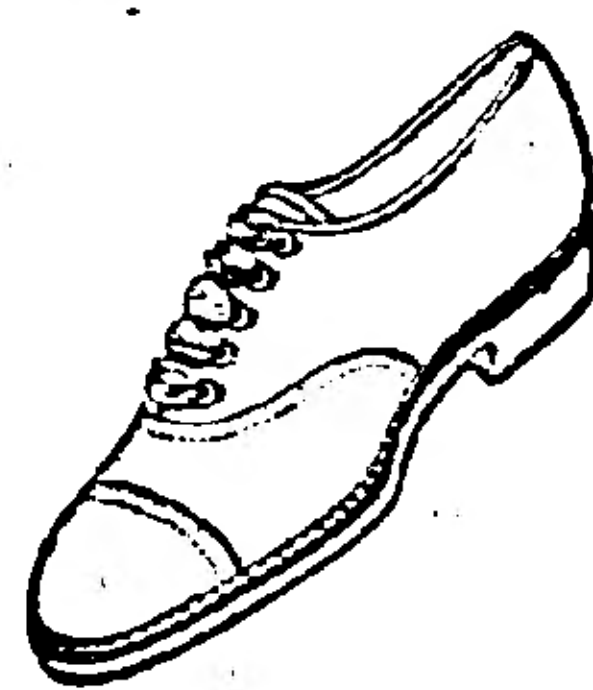
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AMOI EDUCATION.

THE TUNG WEN INSTITUTE.

Amoy, August 19.

The departure, on August 16th, of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Weed for America removed from Amoy one of the oldest foreign residents and from the Tung Wen Institute its Superintendent for the past twenty-one years. During the last few weeks Mr. and Mrs. Weed have been guests at numerous dinners and tiffin parties, given in their honour by their Chinese and foreign friends. They have been the recipients of many beautiful gifts from the friends who regret to lose them. The trustees of Tung Wen Institute, the teachers, the former students and the present student body held several meetings in Mr. Weed's honour, and as many of them as could do so gathered at the "Hailong" to wish him a pleasant voyage and a successful future in America.

The present Tung Wen Institute is a monument to the service which Mr. Weed has rendered Amoy. Mr. Weed came to Amoy twenty-one years ago from the Philippines, where he had been sent with the American troops in 1899. When he first took up his work as the Superintendent of the recently founded Tung Wen Institute it was little more than a school in name, with only a few students receiving instruction in small rented quarters in the city. Through his untiring efforts and leadership the school has been built up until it now has about 400 students and two modern buildings, an academic building and a dormitory. These buildings cannot provide adequate space for the growing student body, and next year will see work begun on two additional buildings, one for the science department, the other for the Chinese department. Laboratory equipment to the amount of \$2,500 has already arrived, and is only awaiting the completion of the science building to provide Tung Wen Institute with a chemical and physical laboratory which will compare well with the laboratories of American high schools and colleges.

Mr. Weed has always worked with the future of the school in mind, and in all his work had the confidence and support of the Chinese trustees and teachers. Although desiring for the past two or three years to retire because of failing health, he was unwilling to leave the school

DAIRY FARM MILK.

TO COST MORE IN FUTURE.

We are informed by the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., that as from the 1st September, the price of their milk, now 12 cents per bottle, will be 15 cents, but that the recent charge of 30 cents per month for the use of the Company's bottles will then cease. This is the first time in 15 years that the price of the Company's milk has been increased, and the step is now rendered necessary owing to the steady rise in the cost of cattle, fodder, utensils and labour costs, which are very considerable. Indeed, we are advised that the Company's milk department has been running at a loss of late, and had it not been for the high exchange rates prevailing, the price would have to be increased to an even higher level.

until satisfactory men had been found to carry on the work. A year ago Mr. Roy Allgood was called to Tung Wen Institute to develop the science department, and to be Acting Superintendent while Mr. Weed made a trip to the United States to obtain two additional teachers, one to become head of the high school department, the other to be principal of the first college department to be established. While in America he also took the first step toward establishing an efficient library in the school, by ordering 250 reference volumes.

Having been successful in securing the men he was looking for, Mr. Weed returned to Amoy last February. In March, Mr. J. M. Howes arrived to take charge of a college department, offering work in the social sciences. This month will see the arrival of Mr. Calvin Hirsch who comes to take charge of the high school department. Since his return in February, Mr. Weed has been busy effecting a complete reorganization of the school and drawing up a new constitution to provide for the establishing of collegiate work, and the future growth of the institution.

The graduates of Tung Wen Institute now number about 200 and reside in all parts of China. They, the present teachers and students, the trustees and old friends of Mr. Weed will miss him, whom they have known as teacher, advisor and friend.

LAWN BOWLS.

KOWLOON'S NARROW ESCAPE.

The Kowloon Bowling Green Club almost lost their run of unbroken successes on Saturday when they met the Police on the latter's green. The result was a win for the visitors by a margin of one point, the scores being—Kowloon, 45; Police, 44. The Police won two out of the three rinks. Details—

Kowloon.	Police.
Farrell	Grant
Muir	Robertson
Parkes	Ogg
Gow	Clark

(skip) ... 13	(skip) ... 15
Johnstone	Blackman
Keith	Raid
Gray	Clark
Melver	Grimmitt

(skip) ... 14	(skip) ... 16
Lapsley	Knight
Chapman	Mair
Puncheon	Watt
Russell	Gerrard

(skip) ... 18	(skip) ... 13
45	44

TAIKOO V. K.C.C.

This match was played on the Taikoo green on Saturday, the result being a win for Taikoo who were up on all rinks. No details are to hand.

TOLD BY THE PARISH PRIEST.

A STORY OF CUBA.

At Canasi, in the island of Cuba, there lives the Reverend Father Villanueva, a priest who, like so many others of his cloth, is a "father" in deed as well as in name to the members of his flock. Hence it arose that he became interested in the affairs of the family Sicre, with what result he has since narrated as follows—

"Some time ago when I was Parish priest in the village of Carlos Rojas there lived in the village a family of whom I was an intimate friend. The eldest daughter, a beautiful child twelve years of age whose health was in a delicate condition, looked as if her life were fading away. She was so very weak and so depressed in spirit that she felt no desire for anything but solitude.

"I loved and still love this family with all my soul, and therefore soon took upon myself their misery, the more so when I learned that the doctors could not ascertain the nature of the child's malady. I went into consultation with several physicians, deserving of all my confidence, but no one seemed to know what to do in so strange a case, usual treatments to overcome the weakness having proved unavailing.

"At about this time a few booklets regarding Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people came into my hands, and reading in them testimonials of similar cases I sent for a few bottles of pills and took them to my friend Mr. Julio Sicre, father of the child. I can truthfully say that the improvement was so rapid that in about fifteen days we had the pleasure of noticing the child cheerful and happy, full of colour and life. Everything in her seemed to have undergone a change; instead of being pale as before she now had a rosy complexion and her mind, before clouded by her malady, was now clear.

"In consideration of these facts I have not hesitated to recommend Dr. Williams' pink pills in as many cases of ailments resulting from impoverished blood or weakened nerves as have come to my notice among my acquaintances. And in the different towns where I have ministered as parish priest since then I have seen many proofs of the excellent results obtained with this renowned remedy.

"Testifying to the truth of the above, and feeling that I have thus fulfilled my duty for the good of my fellow-beings, I sign my name, TEODORO VILLANUEVA, Prio."

Readers of this paper can obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people from local medicine vendors, or, if preferred, one bottle for a dollar and a half, six for eight dollars, post free from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. As a specific for diseases due to blood and nerve debility these pills enjoy a reputation which encircles the world.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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Finnan Haddocks - 50 " " "
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Red Herrings - 30 " " "

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THE CORONET.

AQUATIC GALA.

AT KOWLOON DOCK BEACH.

The bathing beach which has come into the possession of the Kowloon Dock was utilised on Sunday by the holding of a swimming gala which is intended to be an annual affair in future. There was a brave display of flags and bunting, and the various competitions were keenly contested, some excellent sport being witnessed. Amongst those who worked hard to make the event the success it was may be mentioned Mr. J. Parkes, the Chairman of the Recreation Committee; Mr. K. Mackaskill, the Hon. Secretary; and Mr. W. Davidson, who were assisted by many willing helpers. The events resulted as follows—

50 yds. h'cap.: 1, Taylor; 2, Henderson.
Derby Race: 1, W. Ramsay; 2, Mackenzie.
50 yds. championship (Gardiner Cup): 1, G. Jack; 2, Taylor.
50 yds. ladies h'cap.: 1, M. Ramsay; 2, G. Ramsay.
Diving (Captain Liddell's Cup): 1, G. Jack; 2, A. G. Martin.
100 yds. championship: 1, G. Jack; 2, Taylor.
Plunging: 1, Baxter; 2, R. Lapsley.
Girls' race under 14 (Mr. Neave's prizes): 1, D. Goodman; 2, E. Bell.
Greasy pole: 1, Guiterrez.

Long distance race (Mr. Dyer's Cup): 1, G. Jack; 2, V. Ramsay.
50 yds. h'cap for boys: 1, Ogilvie; 2, Ellis.
Veterans' 50 yds. h'cap.: 1, Allan; 2, Lapsley.
Somersault: 1, J. Puncheon; 2, G. Puncheon (father and son).
50 yds. h'cap final (Mr. Graham's Cup): 1, Baxter; 2, Cooper.

Derby race final: 1, Ramsay; 2, Mackenzie.
100 yds. h'cap (Mr. Brayfield's Cup): 1, Taylor; 2, Millard.
Consolation races 50 yds. scratch: 1, Howell (men); 1, Tillery (boys).

There was also a race on the beach for the little ones, each of whom got a spoon.

Mrs. W. Davidson gracefully presented the prizes, being presented with a beautiful bouquet in holder.

Mr. Parkes in the course of a brief speech expressed the gratitude of the staff to the Dock Company for the splendid facilities now given them for recreation and especially mentioned the keen interest of the Chief Manager, who, although absent in England, had presented one of the prizes. The event which had been so successful was their first of the kind and he trusted it would become an annual one, with, possibly, an open event for the Colony. (Applause). He named individually all who had given prizes and thanked them on behalf of his Committee for their support, concluding by calling for three cheers and a tiger for Mrs. Davidson.

The response was a most hearty one.

Mr. W. Russel thanked the President and Committee on behalf of the visitors for a most delightful afternoon, the chief portion of his speech being unfortunately lost in an untimely uproar of crackers. When the din had subsided Mr. Davidson thanked the Committee on behalf of his wife, and on his call rousing cheers and a tiger were given for President Parkes, Mr. Mackaskill, and all who had striven to make the opening swimming gala of the staff such a success.

HOW THE RATES GROW.

The substantial increase in the expenditure of local authorities is shown in a table given by Dr. Addison in the Parliamentary Debates. This showed that in 1912-13 the total amount of rates received by local authorities in England and Wales was £68,200,000. This total gradually increased till in 1918-19 it was estimated that the amount had reached £84,500,000, while an estimate framed on this basis gives as the probable amount for 1919-20 a sum slightly in excess of £100,000,000.

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Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Empress of Russia	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
Empress of Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Empress of Russia	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
Monteagle	Dec. 31	Jan. 24

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to, and as far as possible, their departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are as complicated as on the Pacific. Reservations can be arranged by letter or cable for all passages to Europe. Freight sailings from Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders covering all such reservations will be issued here.

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E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	Aug. 25
Prometheus	B. & S.	Aug. 26
Tenshin M.	N. Y. K.	Aug. 26
Plassy	P. & O.	Aug. 26
Grace D.	R. D. Co.	Aug. 27
Nile	C. M. Co.	Aug. 28
Ningchow	B. L.	Aug. 28
West Ison	S. & D.	Aug. 29
Kanagawa M.	N. Y. K.	Aug. 30
C. of Spokane	P. & O.	Aug. 30
Coarret	P. S. Co.	Aug. 30
Tottori M.	N. Y. K.	Sept. 1
Toba	J. C. J. L.	Sept. 2
Innsbruck	D. & Co.	Sept. 2
Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	Sept. 4
Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	Sept. 6
Talhythius	B. & S.	Sept. 6
Alpa M.	O. S. K.	Sept. 7
Delight	P. W. Co.	Sept. 8
Chicago M.	O. S. K.	Sept. 9
Wawala	P. S. Co.	Sept. 9
Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	Sept. 9
Kansas	B. L.	Sept. 10
Birmingham C.	B. L.	Sept. 10
Pushimi M.	N. Y. K.	Sept. 11
Jayport	P. & O.	Sept. 11
Egremont	C. D. N. Co.	Sept. 12
Brave Coeur	S. & D.	Sept. 14
Vinita	L. A. Co.	Sept. 15
Easterling	P. S. Co.	Sept. 15
Cape May	P. S. Co.	Sept. 15
Montague	P. S. Co.	Sept. 15
Denel	S. & D.	Sept. 16
Melville D.	R. D. Co.	Sept. 17
Khiva	P. & O.	Sept. 17
Surazi	B. L.	Sept. 20
C. of Dunkirk	B. L.	Sept. 20
Mentor	B. & S.	Sept. 21
Kanawda	P. & O.	Sept. 22
Tanyo M.	N. Y. K.	Sept. 22
West Himrod	S. & D.	Sept. 24
Atlas M.	O. S. K.	Sept. 25
Changaba	B. & S.	Sept. 27
Korea M.	T. K. K.	Sept. 30
Katori M.	N. Y. K.	Sept. 30
Eledu P.	S. T. Co.	Oct. 1
Ajax	B. L.	Oct. 3
Hungaria	D. & Co.	Oct. 3
Tajima M.	N. Y. K.	Oct. 8
Harold D.	R. D. Co.	Oct. 9
West Hixton	L. A. Co.	Oct. 10
Madnan	F. W. & Co.	Oct. 10
Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	Oct. 10
Teddy M.	T. K. K.	Oct. 23

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	Aug. 23
Nagato M.	N. Y. K.	Aug. 23
Hangchow	B. & S.	Aug. 23
Haibong	J. M. Co.	Aug. 24
Suiyang	B. & S.	Aug. 24
Kanchow	B. & S.	Aug. 24
Tungshing	J. M. Co.	Aug. 24
Pakhoi	B. & S.	Aug. 24
Chipshing	J. M. Co.	Aug. 25
Kumsang	J. M. Co.	Aug. 25
Taksang	J. M. Co.	Aug. 25
Sosbu M.	O. S. K.	Aug. 26
Sunning	B. & S.	Aug. 26
Yuensang	J. M. Co.	Aug. 27
Taming	B. & S.	Aug. 28
Tatomi M.	N. Y. K.	Aug. 28
Cheongshing	J. M. Co.	Aug. 28
Easten	P. & O.	Aug. 29
Tijpanas	J. C. J. L.	Aug. 29
Tangshing	J. M. Co.	Aug. 31
Tijsondari	J. C. J. L.	Aug. 31
Samarang M.	D. & Co.	Aug. 31
Fooshing	J. M. Co.	Aug. 31
Haiching	D. L. Co.	Aug. 31
Shisen M.	O. S. K.	Sept. 1
G. Apar	P. & O.	Sept. 1
Tikini	J. C. J. L.	Sept. 3
Kanowua	P. & O.	Sept. 7
Riojun M.	D. & Co.	Sept. 14
Borneo M.	D. & Co.	Sept. 16
Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	Sept. 18

SAN FRANCISCO.

U.S.S.B.

"WEST HEPBURN"

Sailing about October 1st.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Tel. 795 & 792

Gen. P. O. Bldg.

3rd Floor.

HONGKONG
SINGAPORESAIGON
SAMARANG

SOURABAYA

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS

TO AND FROM
THE ABOVE NAMED PORTS
NEXT SAILING

U.S.S.B. "LAKE ONAWA"

Sailing on August 27th. VIA HAIPHONG.

U.S.S.B. "LAKE FARRAR"

Sailing on September 1st.

Operated on behalf of U.S.S.B. Emergency Fleet
Corporation. Through B/L issued to any port or
common point destination in America or Canada.

For particulars and bookings apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Tel. 792

RAY E. GUNN

Gen. P. O. Bldg.

795

Manager.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"CITY OF SPOKANE" ... About Aug. 30th.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"CORNET" ... About Aug. 30th.
"WAWALONA" ... Sept. 9th.
"MONTAGUE" ... Sept. 15th.

For SEATTLE.

"ICORUM" ... About Oct. 5th.
Through Bills of Lading issued to OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON
Via PANAMA.

S.S. "CAPE MAY"

ABOUT SEPTEMBER 15TH.

S.S. "ELDENA"

ABOUT OCTOBER 15TH.

S.S. "CITY OF JOLIET"

ABOUT NOVEMBER 15TH.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INC.,
THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS.

Telephones
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Hotel Mansions.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board steamers.

HONGKONG

TO

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Due Inwards	About	Sailing	About
S.S. WEST HIKA	Aug. 20	S.S. WEST HIKA	Aug. 23
S.S. VINITA	Sept. 12	S.S. VINITA	Sept. 15
S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 7	S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 10

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS. No transshipment en route.

Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

HEAD OFFICES:

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

HONGKONG OFFICE:

Prince's Building, Chater Road,

Telephone No. 1062.

BRANCH OFFICE:

Kobe, Shanghai,

Manila, Singapore.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

General Agent for South China.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

August 23th. Sept. 24th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

Telephone, Passenger Dept. 1934.

Telephone, Freight Dept. & Agent. 2161.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Operating Far Eastern services or account of the

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

ALSO

Amalgamated with

COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO. NEW YORK.

Operating Baltimore via Panama Service to the Far East.

To NEW YORK and BALTIMORE.

To SEATTLE.

"WEST ISON" ... 28th August.

To SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

"BRAVE CEUR" ... 14th September.

To CUBA.

"CHIPCHUNG" ... 15th September.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian

Overland Common Points.

HONGKONG OFFICE—1st floor Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 3008.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

For New York.

"CELTIC PRINCE" VIA SUEZ CANAL, Early October.

Steamers proceed VIA SUEZ CANAL OR PANAMA CANAL at
Owners option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

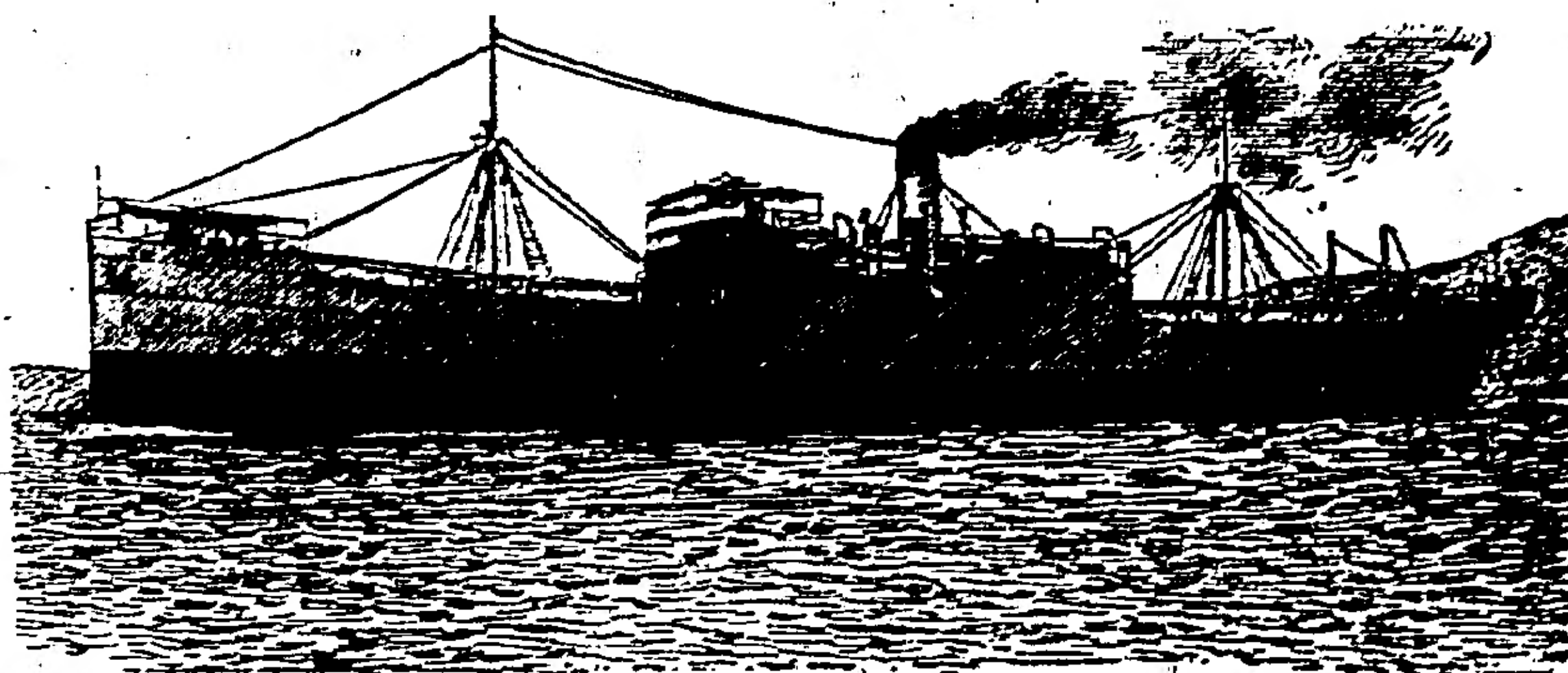
Agents.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering, First and Second Edition;
Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



S.S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.; 5,195 ton gross

Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,
to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.F.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND
& QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
PLASSY	7,400	25th Aug. noon	Singapore, Penang, Bombay, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles and London.
KHIVA	9,000	17th Sept.	
JEYPORE	5,300	11th Sept.	
NANKIN	6,900	5th Sept.	

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
KANOWNA	7,000	25th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Bombay, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles and London.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
G. APCAR	4,500	1st Sept.	Shanghai & Japan.
KANOWNA	7,000	7th Sept.	Kobe only.
NANKIN	6,900	8th Sept.	Shanghai & Japan.
A. APCAR	4,500	11th Sept.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Messing not more than 14 ft. X 2 X 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Klong, Manila, S'hai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern.
Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.
FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Sat. 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU Thursday, 30th Sept., at 11 a.m.
TAMURA MARU Friday, 3rd Oct., at 11 a.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez
Port Said & Marseilles.
SHIDZUOKA MARU Thursday, 25th Aug., at noon.
KAGA MARU Thursday, 9th Sept., at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

MARSEILLE & LIVERPOOL via S'pore, C'bo, Suez & Port Said.

TOTTORI MARU ... End of September.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Sept., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 30th Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez Canal

AKITA MARU ... Thursday, 25th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via S'pore, R'pore, Calcutta & Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU ... Thursday, 25th August.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CEYLON MARU ... Sunday, 29th August.

BOMBAY MARU ... Saturday, 4th September.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NAGATO MARU ... Monday, 30th Aug.

TAMBA MARU ... Monday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

TOTOJI MARU ... Saturday, 28th Aug.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjipanas	Java	in port	29th Aug.	Haiphong.
Tjikini	Amoy	30th Aug.	3rd Sept.	Java.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING
JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.
NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjisondari	Java	27th Aug.	31st Aug.	San Francisco.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.
York Buildings.
Telephone No. 1574.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" (Call Marseilles) 7th September.
"ATLAS MARU" 25th September.
BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Thursday, 9th September.

"CANADA MARU" ... 2nd November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore

"LIZON MARU" ... Thursday, 26th Aug.

"SIAM MARU" ... Friday, 27th Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to

New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KUNAJINI MARU" ... Friday, 25th Sept.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fort-

nightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan

and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection

with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

"ALABAMA MARU" ... Friday, 13th Sept.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports. San

Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Thursday, 9th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"MADRAS MARU" ... Monday, 30th Aug.

NEW ORLEANS.

"BORNEO MARU" ... Saturday, 3rd Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have

excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon

passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K.

wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Friday, 27th Aug.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. ... Thursday, 26th August.

"SOSHU MARU" ...

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	21st Sept.	27th Sept.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares—Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to
Butterfield & Swire.
Telephone No. 36. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sailing
LONDON	"KANSAS"	10th Sept.
LONDON	"SWAZI"	20th Sept.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

HONGKONG Aug. 23, 1920.

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General Managers.

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TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



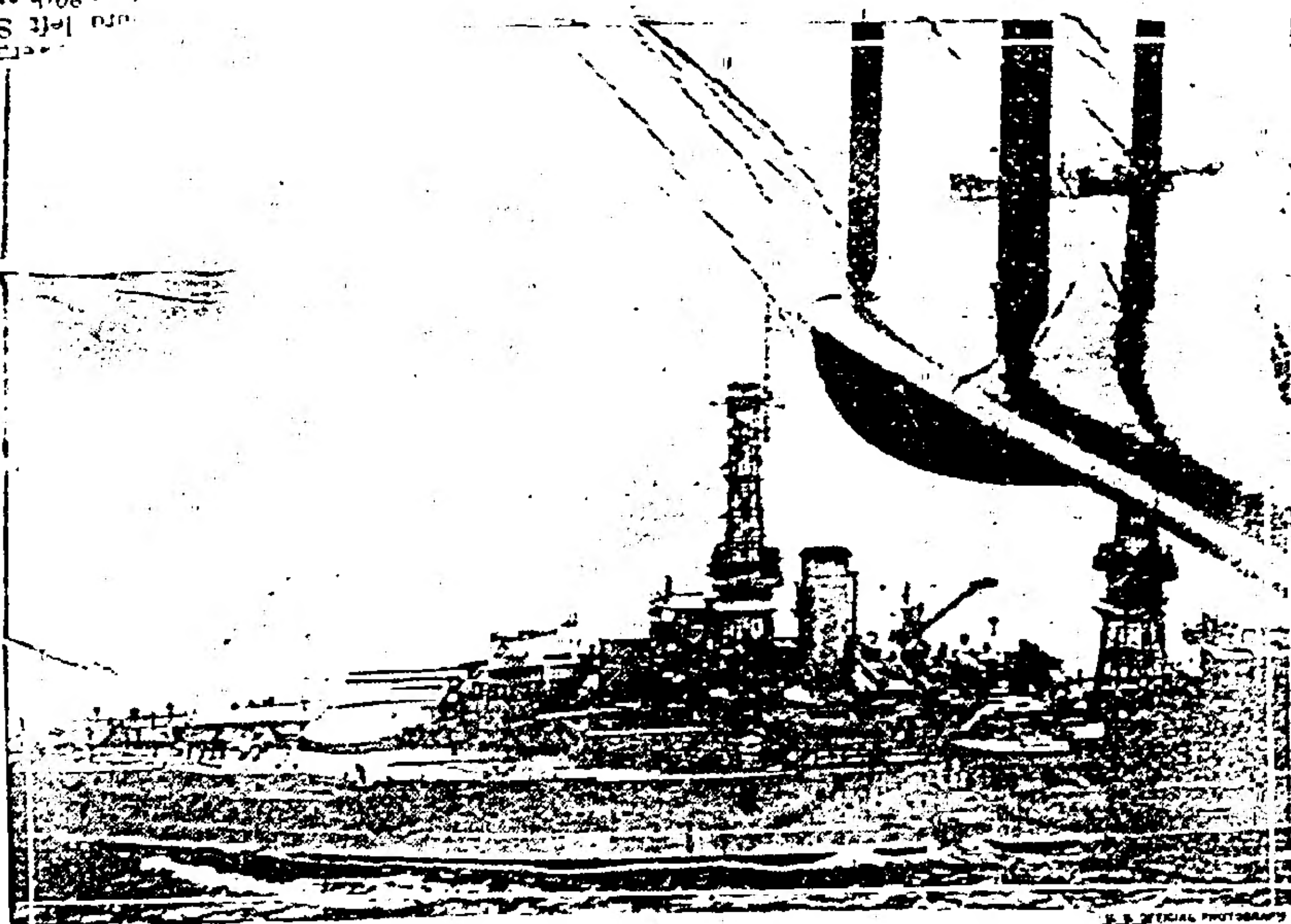
TENTS TO HOUSE PEOPLE

Two hundred Army tents are being erected at Newark, N.J., to relieve the housing congestion.



IN MEXICO.

U. S. troops guarding the international bridge over the Rio Grande between El Paso, Texas, and Juarez, Mexico, and photo showing federal troops at Juarez bringing in their slain comrades during fighting in that city.



ATLANTIC FLEET IN NEW YORK HARBOUR.

This photo made from a Navy seaplane shows in interesting detail the superstructure of one of these floating forts—guns—fighting masts—wireless apparatus, etc.



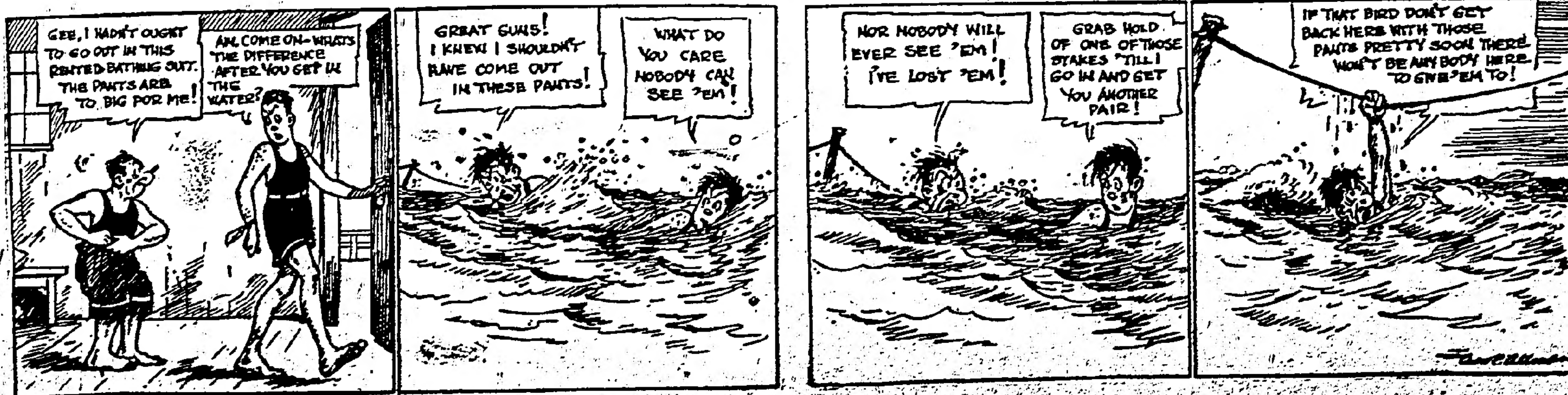
ANNETTE KELLERMAN AND BENNY LEONARD.

Annette Kellerman, the famous swimmer, is now taking up boxing as a recreation and is here seen sparring with Benny Leonard.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS.

Tom Stayed in the Water Longer Than He Had Anticipated.

BY ALLMAN.



NOTICES.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Established America 1841 Europe 1891.

HEAD OFFICE:— NEW YORK CITY.

WORLD WIDE SERVICE.

Exclusive Offices maintained at all principal cities in America.

Foreign Offices.

ANTWERP	GLASGOW	NICE
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BRUSSELS	LONDON	ROME
BUENOS AIRES	LUCERNE	SOUTHAMPTON
CHRISTIANIA	MANILA	SHANGHAI
COBLENZ	MARSEILLES	STOCKHOLM
COPENHAGEN	MONTREAL	TORONTO
GENOA	NAPLES	VALPARISO
		YOKOHAMA

In Process of Organization.

ALEXANDRIA HAVANA RIO DE JANEIRO
CAIRO MONTEVIDEO WARSAW

SHIPPING AND BANKING CORRESPONDENTS AT ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES AND PORTS OF THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

OUR FACILITIES INCLUDE:

Financial, Transportation and Travel Service.
Advice on Packing, Shipping Routes, Foreign Customs Requirements.
Credit Information, Market and Trade Reports.
Financing of Imports and Exports.
Issuance of Drafts, Money Orders, Travelers Cheques, and Letters of Credit.
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Mail and Cable Payments effected.
Commercial, Time and Savings Deposits received in local currency, Pounds Sterling, United States Dollars, Francs, Pesos, Tael and Yen currencies.
YOUR ACCOUNT IS INVITED.

C. H. BENSON,
MANAGER
Hongkong

SHIPPING.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Freight Service to Europe.

Regular Service to

ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.

S.S. "EASTERLING"

ABOUT SEPTEMBER 15TH

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS.

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2477 & 2478

Hotel Mansions.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

FOR VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B.C. VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

S. S. "METHVEN"

WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT THE 31st AUGUST.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Canadian and U. S. Overland points.

For space and further particulars, apply to:

P. A. COX,

Acting General Agent,

C. P. O. S. Ltd.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on Aug. 1, 1920.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Reservoir	Level	Storage
City	122.5	120.0
Hill	122.5	120.0
...

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Reservoir	Level	Storage
City	122.5	120.0
Hill	122.5	120.0
...

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Reservoir	Level	Storage
City	122.5	120.0
Hill	122.5	120.0
...

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Reservoir	Level	Storage
City	122.5	120.0
Hill	122.5	120.0
...

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Reservoir	Level	Storage
City	122.5	120.0
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...

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Reservoir	Level	Storage
City	122.5	120.0
Hill	122.5	120.0
...

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Reservoir	Level	Storage
City	122.5	120.0
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STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 11, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 4.

Authorized Capital ... £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,000,000

BRANCHES

The Bank of England

The London Joint City & Midlands Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES

Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hongkong, London, Madras, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON, Assistant Manager

3, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 12th December, 1919.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 4, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING. SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at Rates of 2, 4, 5, and 6 per cent, respectively.

J. SING LY, Manager

Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. every 15 min.

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. every 15 min.

5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. every 15 min.

7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 15 min.

9.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 15 min.

11.00 p.m. to 1.00 a.m. every 15 min.

1.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. every 15 min.

3.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. every 15 min.

5.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. every 15 min.

7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. every 15 min.

9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. every 15 min.

11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. every 15 min.

1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. every 15 min.

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. every 15 min.

5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. every 15 min.

7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 15 min.

9.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 15 min.

11.00 p.m. to 1.00 a.m. every 15 min.

1.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. every 15 min.

3.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. every 15 min.

5.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. every 15 min.

7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. every 15 min.

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